

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6261

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ OCT 16 1915 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

VICK'S
ILLUSTRATED
Catalogue
AND
Horticultural
Supplier
FOR
1871

JAMES VICK, ROCHESTER, N.Y.



EVERLASTING FLOWERS AND FRENCH IMMORTELLS.

I have on hand a fine stock of the above, either made up in baskets or the Flowers and Grasses in bunches. A Price List will be sent to all who desire it.

LILIES.

I have reduced the price on nearly all Lilies, being anxious to encourage the culture of this beautiful flower. The Auratum is magnificent, but, perhaps on account of the long journey from Japan, many have failed to grow even when the bulbs appeared sound. To make up for any past or future failure, I have determined to sell the celebrated Auratum Lily, this season, (but to my customers only,) at a merely nominal price—TWENTY CENTS each. Customers will please remember this, and not send the price on page 72 of Catalogue. In this way I hope to compensate for any failure.

PLANTS BY EXPRESS—Not Pre-paid.

Although I devote my attention almost entirely to the culture, importation and sale of Seeds and Bulbs, I desire to accommodate my customers, as far as possible, and will procure from some of the celebrated Nurseries of Rochester, whatever may be desired in the way of Bedding Plants, Roses, and other ornamental plants, or hand the order to some responsible person to be filled. Small plants can be sent by mail, post-paid.

CARNATIONS AND PINKS.

A good stock of choice varieties, at 50 cents each.

BOOKS ON GARDENING.

I will send to all who desire any of the leading works on Gardening, postage paid, at the publisher's or booksellers' price. A list furnished if desired.

LAWN MOWERS.

Every one who desires to have a good, well-kept lawn, should obtain one of the Lawn Mowers. We design to keep on hand several of the best English and American Mowers. Circulars forwarded, with prices, &c., to all who desire.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Grayson's Giant, per 100, by mail, pre-paid, 1 year, 75 cents; 2 years, \$1.25.

Conover's Colossal, per 100, by mail, pre-paid, 1 year, \$3.00.

" " per 100, by Express, not pre-paid, 2 years, \$5.00.

Pounds Ounces Payers

NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED.

PRIOR:





PETUNIAS.

1 Grandiflora macidata. 2 Grandiflora marginata. 3 Countess of Ellesmere.
4 Blotched and Striped. 5 Vick's new Fringed. 6 Double.



W. H. & C. 1899

Copyright, 1899, by W. H. & C. All rights reserved.
Printed by W. H. & C. at 107 West 4th St., New York.





PETUNIAS.

1 Rosea. 2 Grandiflora striata. 3 Grandiflora venosa. 4 Blotched and Striped.
5 Inimitable striataflora. 6 Kermesina white throat.





PETONIAS.

1 Rosea. 2 Grandiflora striata. 3 Grandiflora venosa. 4 Blotched and Striped.
5 Inimitable striataflora. 6 Kermesina white throat.



GOSSIP WITH CUSTOMERS.

My customers and the Press have received the FLORAL GUIDE with satisfaction, as is quite evident from the many pleasant and complimentary words which I receive from various sources. By some it is characterized as the most neat and tasteful work of the kind either in Europe or America, and as remarkable for its usefulness as its beauty. I would not like to disagree with my generous friends on any subject, and am not more likely to complain of this than the good mother would be to object to the compliments bestowed on her idol boy, for this is a child that I have watched and guided for many years. To it I have given my best thoughts by day, and often my dreams by night. For the purpose of enriching its pages with useful facts, I have sown and planted, and tested and traveled, while to give it beauty I have availed myself of the skill of the best artists and engravers and paper-makers and printers in the country, and have watched its rapid growth and increasing beauty with pleasure and pride. Once it was small in size and barely presentable in appearance, while twenty or thirty thousand was considered a large circulation. Of the edition of 1870, more than one hundred and forty thousand were circulated, and my arrangements are made for printing two hundred thousand of this number.

I have sometimes, however, felt indebted for these kind expressions to which I have referred, more to the warm and generous hearts than the critical heads of my friends, for I have seen so many things that might have been better, so much that failed to meet my expectations, that pleasure at its appearance was sometimes sadly alloyed with pain. Usually, I have delayed printing even the first pages until quite late in the autumn, so as to make any corrections found proper during the flowering season. This caused great hurry, and sometimes imperfect printing. We shall, this season, commence printing early, and, if necessary, will add a few supplementary pages at the close, giving such facts and supplying such omissions as may be necessary. Another difficulty has been the want of artists and engravers who understood and loved flowers. Long since we found it necessary to have a printing office of our own, where we could give all the time and attention necessary to make a perfect work. We have now adopted the same plan with drawing and engraving, and have our own engravers and artists where we can exercise constant supervision, and therefore hope to be able to give illustrations that will be somewhat true to nature. It is my desire to give an engraving of every flower and plant described, for I find it very difficult to convey a correct idea of the appearance of a flower or the habits of a plant by words only. Drawings are now prepared for everything in the first department, in which is described all those plants which flower the first season from seed. It will be continued through other departments as time will permit, but it will probably take another year to complete the work.

Every variety of seed I obtain is twice tested before sending out, to prove its *vitality*, and if any important percentage fails to grow, it is condemned. *Trial Books* are kept and a record made of the dates of the trials, which can be referred to at any time if complaint should be made regarding the character of any seeds I send out. This plan makes it certain that all seeds sold by

me will grow if properly treated. In the spring I plant in my TRIAL GROUNDS one or more papers of every kind of seed I have sold during the season, to test their *quality*, and a proper record is made at the time of planting. As they appear in flower, notes are made of any mixtures or other imperfections. In this way I know exactly the quality of the seeds I sell every season, and also learn who are the most reliable growers, as well as the best methods of growing seeds as practiced in my own grounds.

Occasionally a person writes to know if I have certain articles advertised in the Catalogue. I do not design to offer anything of which I have not a full supply—enough for all demands. To get as large a stock of seeds as I need from Europe, I have to order very early, and also to publish my Catalogue before I get full returns. Occasionally the crop of a certain variety partially fails, and I only get a small quantity, and sometimes the crop is entirely destroyed, so that I can obtain none. These are the only cases in which I cannot supply everything advertised.

All Seeds Free of Postage.—I will send Seeds by mail to any part of the United States, AT THE PRICES NAMED IN THE CATALOGUE, POSTAGE PAID. This arrangement enables those who live at the most distant parts of the country to obtain good seeds as cheaply as those who reside in our large cities. Such persons will be no longer compelled to purchase poor seeds or none, but can send their orders with the money, and in a few days the seeds will arrive in good order at their post office, where they can be obtained without further cost, as every package will be *paid through to its destination*. All Seeds will also be sent to other countries FREE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE.

Free by Express.—Large orders will be forwarded to any part of the United States by Express, FREE. No charge for packages or packing. As I usually prefer, when possible, to send large and costly packages by Express, customers making large orders will please name their nearest Express office, and state whether it will be convenient for them to get their packages by Express. This applies to seeds, &c., at Catalogue rates only, and not when special prices are made for large quantities. Persons often order small packages of seeds sent by Express, C. O. D., which causes us Express charges two ways, being sometimes more than the amount of the order. We can send in this way, free of Express charges, only when orders amount to \$10 and upwards.

How to Send Money.—ALL MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK AND EXPENSE, if forwarded according to directions. *Post Office Money Orders*, to be obtained at many Post Offices, but not at all, are perfectly safe, and will cost 10 cents. A *Draft on New York* can be obtained at any Bank for about 25 cents, and this is sure to come all correct. Large sums may be sent in *Greenbacks*, by *Express*, and these we are sure to get. If you cannot send in either of these ways, put the money in an envelope, with the order, properly direct it, and have your Post Master *register the letter*. For this you will have to place 15 cents in postage stamps on the letter, above the ordinary postage. The expense of forwarding money in either of these ways I will pay, and the same may be deducted from the amount forwarded. Small sums—*two dollars* and less—may be forwarded by mail at my risk, without registering. It is the duty of every Post Master to keep the necessary blanks for registering letters.

Forward Money with the Order.—In the busy season we have to fill from one to two thousand orders each day. To make out bills for customers, and mail, charge on our books, then, in a few days, receive the money, make the proper credit and send receipt, requires more work than we can possibly give. Please, therefore, send money with the order, and it will so facilitate our business that your order shall not remain in our hands twenty-four hours before being filled.

The Safe Arrival of Packages Guaranteed.—I guarantee the safe arrival of the seeds in good condition in every case. If a package fails to reach a customer, I will send again as soon as informed of the fact; or if any part is injured or lost, I will replace it. My object is to supply all my customers with seeds without any more expense or risk to them than if I had a *store in their own town*. I therefore bear all the risk and all the expense of shipping. Packages of seed and papers do not travel quite as rapidly as letters, so if we write you a letter and it reaches you before the seeds or Catalogue, wait for the following mail before feeling uneasy.

Don't Forget Your Name, Post Office or State.—Those who order, will please remember to give their *Names*, *Post Office*, *County* and *State*, as plainly as possible. Neglect of this causes us sometimes a great deal of trouble and our friends unnecessary uneasiness. Often we have a hundred letters without names on hand at one time. Please be sure the name you give is the name of your *Post Office*, and not of your town, or "corners," or village.

Correction of Errors.—I take the utmost care in filling orders, always striving to do a *little more* for my friends and patrons than justice and fair dealing require. Every order, after being filled, is carefully examined by an experienced person, to be certain that everything ordered is sent, and no error made in filling; yet it should be remembered that the seed trade of a year has to be done in a few months, and in the rush of business errors may occasionally occur. In such cases, I always desire to be informed of the fact, and promise to make such corrections as will be perfectly satisfactory. An error causes me much more annoyance than the customer; and yet, in sending away a thousand packages every day, each package containing from ten to a hundred varieties, errors will occur occasionally after all our care and anxiety to prevent mistakes.

Large Colored Flower Plate.—To aid in the development of floral taste, I commenced three years since the publication of an Annual Chromo, or Colored Lithograph, about two feet in length by eighteen inches in width, making a very fine parlor ornament when framed, and I have sold these at cost, 75 cents each. The Chromo for 1871 is altogether the finest, consisting of over thirty varieties of our best flowers, of natural size and color. They are carefully rolled on wooden rollers, and can be sent thousands of miles by mail without injury. Copies of 1869 and 1870 can be furnished.

HINTS ON SOWING SEEDS AND TRANSPLANTING.

I would like all my customers to produce plants from each variety of seed they purchase, and healthy, strong plants, bearing flowers in the highest possible state of perfection, not only equaling but excelling the descriptions and drawings I have given. This, however, I do not anticipate. The skillful florist sometimes fails, for he often has to contend against adverse circumstances, and is not always victorious. Many of my customers are of limited experience, some just commencing to love and cultivate flowers, and while a few fail, I often feel surprised and gratified at the very general success. My great desire is to give such information as will make success possible to all, and especially to induce all who fail, to search earnestly for the cause. With all the care I take to prevent the possibility of such an occurrence, it is barely possible that a customer may obtain a variety of seeds that, in consequence of some accident or mistake, will not germinate; but when failure is in any way general, rest assured the trouble is at home, and search earnestly for the cause and the cure. In this way only can improvement be made. The purchase of a chest of medicine would not make a physician of the purchaser, nor would the possession of paints and brushes and canvass make the owner an artist; nor does the purchase of a few seeds and a garden trowel constitute the possessor a florist. This requires a love of the work, an inquiring mind that will search carefully and honestly for the cause of every failure, and perseverance that laughs at impossibilities. Those who undertake the work with such a disposition will soon gain an experience that will be invaluable, and render success certain.

The selection of seeds is a very important matter, and on the wisdom of the choice success may in a great measure depend. I would advise those who have had but little experience to invest their money cautiously—get only a few seeds, and those of the more hardy and popular kinds, such as the Aster, Balsam, Stock, Phlox, Petunia, Ricinus, Dianthus, Zinnia, &c., with a very few of the more tender kinds, just for trial and to gain a little experience. This advice, I know, will read strange to many of my older and experienced friends, but these will please remember that one-half of my customers are young persons and ladies with no experience, and I am anxious to encourage them with a little success rather than to discourage them with a large failure. My desire to spread the love of flowers all over this favored land is far greater than my care to make a few extra dollars in business. Half-a-dozen flowering plants, well cultivated, will give pleasure, while a hundred neglected or improperly treated will be a constant source of pain.

Always be careful to get seeds suited to your wants. If you wish a climber to cover a fence or trellis, the Morning Glory, the climbing Nasturtion, and similar strong growing vines will answer the purpose and give good satisfaction; while some of the more tender climbers would not be likely to come up if planted in such a situation as this, and if they did happen to grow, would not cover the place designed for them, and disappointment would be the result. If the object is a brilliant, showy bed on the lawn, or in the border, the Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Verbena, &c., will meet your wishes; while a bed of Mignonette, or any of the smaller or less showy flowers, would be entirely out of place. If flowers of taller growth are desired for a showy bed more in the back-ground, the Zinnia, the French Marigold, the Gladioli, &c., are admirably adapted to the purpose, while some very beautiful, low, modest flowers would be worthless. In the descriptions, we have given the height the plants attain, so as to aid, as far as possible, in a proper selection. This subject is mentioned because I have reason to know that grave errors are sometimes made, and good flowers condemned merely because they are out of their proper place. For instance, I have known customers sow Calceolaria and Cineraria, and other very delicate seeds, in the open ground and in soils where a Cabbage would hardly condescend to grow, not knowing that they require the most careful treatment in the house, and sometimes tax the skill even of the professional florist. While I shall faithfully endeavor to do my part well, I desire to give such information as will enable my customers to meet their part of the responsibility.

It is possible to destroy the best seeds, and some kinds may be destroyed without much trouble. Indeed, some of the more delicate will only germinate under the most favorable circumstances. With each kind in the body of the Catalogue, and connected with the description, are very plain directions for sowing, &c., but I wish my readers to understand a little of the philosophy of this subject. This will be of permanent value, and account for many things that heretofore have seemed mysterious. I ask attention to the following suggestions, which have been given in my Catalogue, substantially, in previous years. I would like to make them better, but after trying hard find I am unable to improve them.

The Soil and its Preparation.—The best soil for most flowers, and especially for young plants, and for seed-beds, is a mellow loam, containing so much sand that it will not “bake” after hard showers. If we have not such a soil, we must, of course, use the best we have. A stiff clay soil can be much improved by a little sand, or ashes and manure, and by pretty constant working. It must not, however, be handled when too wet. Always drain the flower garden so that no water will be on or near the surface. Don't try to grow good flowers in a poor soil. Always have a little pile of manure in some outer corner. It is as convenient as money in the purse. Those who keep a cow or horse, will, of course, have manure enough; but those who have no such opportunity can get a load of sods from some meadow or the sides of the road, lay them in a pile to rot, and give them a soaking with soap-suds on washing days. When the leaves fall, get all you can handily and throw them upon the pile, and no one will be able to boast of better flower-food; in fact, this is the very poetry of manure.

Sowing Seed.—This is a very important matter, and one in which the young florist is the most likely to fail. Some old and professional florists make sad work here, for knowledge is not only necessary, but care and attention. One “forgot” may ruin a whole sowing of the choicest seeds. Of course, there are some kinds of seeds that are robust and will grow, no matter how they are treated, just as our weeds grow and thrive under ill treatment, but others require kind and proper treatment, just as almost everything desirable does in the animal as well as in the vegetable kingdom. The florist must have flowers that are not natural to our climate—those that flourish in warmer climes and under more genial skies—their dazzling beauty, their delicious fragrance must be secured at almost any cost of time and labor. This is well; but having made up our minds to possess the treasure, we must pay the price—we must study their habits and treat them accordingly. None need feel alarmed at these remarks, or think themselves incompetent to the charge of such treasures without hot-beds, green-houses and professional gardeners. This is not true. We have known ladies, who, with but little pretensions, equalled the most distinguished florists. There seemed to be magic in their fingers, and every thing they touched flourished. I will endeavor to give some hints on the philosophy of vegetation, that I hope will be profitable. It is true that a hot-bed, if properly managed, is of great aid in effecting germination of seeds, and it is well all should know why this is so. And here, I will remark, that I hope every one who has had difficulty in getting their flower seeds to germinate, last season, will have a hot-bed prepared for spring; or, in the absence of this, a cold-frame.

Causes of Failure.—In the first place, however, we will examine the causes of failure. If seeds are planted *too deep*, they either rot in the damp, cold earth, for the want of warmth necessary to their germination, or, after germination, perish before the tender shoots can reach the sun and air; so that that which was designed for their support and nourishment proves their grave.

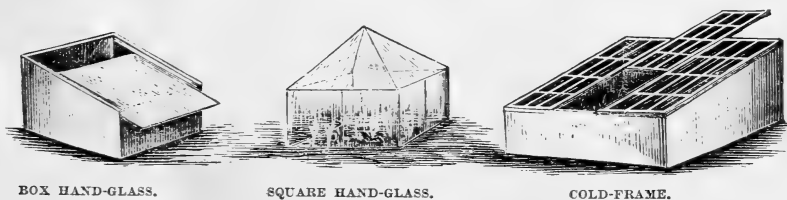
If the soil is a *stiff clay*, it is often too cold at the time the seeds are planted to effect their germination; for it must be understood that *warmth* and *moisture* are necessary to the germination of seeds. Neither of these will do alone. Seeds may be kept in a warm, dry room, in dry sand or earth, and they will not grow. They may be placed in damp earth, and kept in a low temperature, and they will most likely rot, though some seeds will remain dormant a long time under these circumstances. But place them in moist earth, in a warm room, and they will commence growth at once. Another difficulty with heavy soil is that it becomes hard on the surface, and this prevents the young plants from “coming up;” or, if, during showery weather, they happen to get above the surface, they become locked in, and make but little advancement, unless the cultivator is careful to keep the crust well broken; and in doing this the young plants are often destroyed. If *stiff*, the soil where fine seeds are sown should be made mellow, particularly on the surface, by the addition of sand and light mold.

If seeds are sown in *rough, lumpy ground*, a portion will be buried under the clods, and will never grow; and many that start, not finding a fit soil for their tender roots, will perish. A few may escape these difficulties, and flourish.

All of the foregoing cases show good reason for failure, but there is one cause which is not so apparent. The soil, we will suppose, is well prepared, fine as it can be made, and of that loamy or sandy character best fitted for small seeds. We will suppose, too, that the seeds were sown on the surface, with a little earth sifted over them, and that this was not done until the season was so far advanced as to furnish the warmth necessary to secure vegetation. Under these very favorable circumstances many seeds will grow; and if the weather is both warm and showery, very few will fail. But if, as is very common at the season of the year when we sow our seeds, we have a succession of cold rain storms, many of the more tender kinds will perish. A night's frost will ruin many more. If, however, the weather should prove warm and without showers, the surface will become very dry, and the seeds, having so slight a covering, will be dried up and perish as soon as they germinate, and before the roots attain sufficient size and strength to go down where the soil is more moist. Of course the finer and more delicate seeds, and those natural to a more favorable climate, suffer more than those that are more robust.

Hot-Beds and Cold-Frames.—It is to overcome these evils that hot-beds are useful. By being protected at the sides and ends with boards, and covered with glass, they confine the moisture which arises from the earth, and thus the atmosphere is kept humid and the surface moist, and the plants are not subjected to changes of temperature, as a uniform state can be maintained, no matter what the weather may be. The bottom heat of the hot-bed warms the soil, and

enables the grower to put in his seed early, and obtain plants of good size before the soil outside is warm enough to receive the seed. Care, however, is required to prevent scorching the young plants. In bright days, the heat is intense inside the frame, and unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most likely a great portion of the plants will be ruined. Some time since, I was called to examine a hot-bed, as the seeds planted did not grow, when I found they had been all burned up, except a few along the edges that were shaded by the sides and ends of the frame. When the sun gets pretty warm, give the glass a thin coat of whitewash. This gives a little shade, and, with some air during the middle of bright days, will make all safe. The *hot-bed* is made by forming a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves, some three feet in height. Shake all together, so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this place about five inches of good mellow soil. Then set the frame and keep it closed until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. It is better to wait a day or two after this, and then sow the seeds. The principal advantages of a hot-bed can be secured by what is called a *cold-frame*. This is simply a hot-bed frame, with sash, as shown in the engraving, placed upon a bed of fine, mellow earth, in some sheltered place in the garden. By the exclusion of air and the admission of sun, the earth becomes warm, and the moisture is confined, as in the hot-bed. After the frame is secured in its place, a couple of inches of fine earth should be placed inside, and the frame closed up for a day or two before the seeds are planted. As the cold-frame depends upon the sun for its warmth, it must not be started as soon as the hot-bed, and in this latitude the latter part of April is soon enough. Plants will then be large enough for transplanting to the open ground as soon as danger from frost is over, and, as a general thing, they will be hardier and better able to endure the shock of transplanting, than if grown in a hot-bed. A frame of this kind any one can manage. Watering occasionally will be necessary; and air must be given on bright, warm days. Shade also is necessary. These frames, when so small as to be conveniently moved by the hand, are called *hand-glasses*. A simple frame or box, with a couple of lights of glass on the top, will answer a very good purpose, though when small it would be better to have the front of glass. A very good hand-glass is made of a square frame, with a light of glass at each side and on the top. These contrivances, though so simple as to be made by any one handy with tools, are exceedingly useful, as they prevent the drying of the surface of the ground, and afford the plants shelter from sudden changes of the temperature, cold storms and frosty nights. The annexed engravings show several forms of which they may be made.



Seed-Bed.—When these conveniences are not to be had, make a bed of light, mellow soil, in a sheltered situation in the garden; and as soon as the weather becomes settled, and the ground warm, sow the seeds, covering them with a little fine earth, and if very small sift it upon them. Some one has given as a rule that seeds should be covered twice the depth of their own diameter; that is, that a seed one-sixteenth of an inch through should be covered one-eighth of an inch. Perhaps that is as near correct as any general rule can be. If the weather should prove dry after sowing, it would be well to cover the beds of very small seeds with damp moss, or what is better, with evergreen boughs or boards, the boards being elevated a few inches from the bed. A covering of boards, or almost anything that will afford partial protection from the drying winds and sun, will answer a good purpose, for it must be remembered that seeds do not require light for their germination, and grow quite as well in the dark until they are above the ground. The covering should be removed as soon as the plants are above the soil, or they will become weak and pale. Of course, it is designed that plants from the *hot-bed*, *cold-frame* and *seed-bed* shall be transplanted to the border or beds where they are to flower, and these helps are intended mainly for *Tender* and *Half-Hardy Annuals*, described in an article on the Classification of flowers, on another page. The *Hardy Annuals* may be sown where they are to flower, though, with the exception of a few varieties difficult to transplant, it is best to sow all in the seed-bed. Some persons succeed very well by starting seeds in the house windows in flower pots. A much better plan is to use shallow boxes, because the earth in small pots becomes dry very rapidly, and unless constant attention is given to watering, the plants will be partially or entirely ruined.

Sowing Seeds in the South.—All seeds of hardy and half-hardy Annuals, and, in fact, nearly all flower seeds can be sown in the South in the autumn, or during the winter. The plants are thus enabled to make vigorous growth in the early spring, and become well matured before the heat of summer.

Transplanting.—After the plants in these beds have obtained their second leaves and made an inch or two of growth, they should be removed to the garden beds or border. This should be done on a dull, showery day, if possible; if not, the plants may require shading after removal until they become established. In transplanting in dry weather, always give the plants as they stand in the seed-bed a good soaking with water, and also the soil to which they are to be removed, an hour or so before removal. In removing, disturb the roots as little as possible. If the plants are not too thick, there is no need of injuring the roots; and in sowing, it is well to have this in view, and sow evenly and thinly. As soon as the young plants come up, if too thick, a portion should be removed. A few plants, with long tap-roots, will not bear removal well. The Larkspurs are difficult; and these and the Poppies, and plants with like roots, should be sown where they are to flower. Still, there are few plants but can be removed when young, with proper care. Sweet Peas, Candytuft, and a few flowers of similar character, that do best if sown early as the ground can be got ready, should always be sown where they are to flower.

I have endeavored to make this matter as plain as possible, because I am extremely anxious that all my customers should succeed, and not be cheated out of the reward of their labor through any mismanagement. Where more specific directions seem necessary, they will be found in the remarks accompanying the description of each variety in the body of the Catalogue. Those of long experience, to whom all this seems like a very simple and thrice-told tale, will, I know, be pleased to endure the infliction for the general good.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Much disappointment often results from injudicious selections, and very desirable flowers are often condemned as worthless, because they have been used in the wrong place. A good climber, for instance, would be a most beautiful object covering an arbor or fence, while in a bed in the garden or in the lawn, where the *Fulox*, or *Petunia*, or *Verbena* should have been planted, it would be simply worthless.

Some inadvertently place tall, free-growing plants in front of their flower beds, where they do more injury than good by hiding the beauty of their more modest neighbors. As the back ground of the bed, or as the center of the group, they would have filled their place admirably, but because out of their proper position they are condemned by those who used them so unfairly. I am so very anxious to prevent such mistakes that I may say more than necessary on the subject, for in the body of the Catalogue I have given the height each variety attains when in flower, and now furnish lists adapted to the various purposes of garden decoration. Other varieties, not mentioned here, are equally good, as I have space only to name a few.

Flowers for a Constant Brilliant Show.—These will be found in the first department of the Catalogue, and are familiar, doubtless, to most of our readers. The *Aster*, *Antirrhinum*, *Balsam*, *Dianthus*, *Delphinium*, *Pansy*, *Petunia*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Portulaca*, *Salpiglossis*, *Stock*, *Verbena*, *Double Zinnia*, and other varieties that we have not space to name, should be in every collection.

Flowers for Masses of Color.—In modern gardening it is quite popular to grow entire beds of a particular color. The effect is very striking. White flowers are in great demand for cutting for weddings and for wreathing the pale yet still beautiful forms of the loved and lost. The following are some of the most desirable plants for growing in masses. A few of the taller varieties are best for cutting.

White.—Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, *Clarkia*, Sweet Pea, *Phlox*, *Portulaca*, Double White Rocket, *Stock*.

Blue.—*Ageratum Mexicanum*, *Campanula*, *Eutoca*, *Gilia achillefolia*, *Larkspur*, *Myosotis*, *Nemophila insignis*, *Nigella*, *Whitlavia grandiflora*; *Delphinium formosum* and *Campanula Medium* are splendid in color, but do not endure through the season.

Shades of Red.—*Cacalia coccinea*, *Dianthus*, *Linum grandiflorum rubrum*, *Lychnis*, Sweet Pea, *Petunia*, *Phlox*, *Portulaca*, *Silene*, *Stock*, *Zinnia*.

Yellow.—*Bartonia aurea*, *Calliopsis*, *Erysimum*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Marigold*, *Oxyura chrysanthemoides*, *Portulaca*, *Sanvitalia*, Dwarf *Tropæolum*.

For a Summer Hedge.—There are some situations where a low hedge or screen is very useful and ornamental. I don't know of anything that will make a prettier hedge, supported by neat brush, than the Sweet Pea. The *Amaranthus* makes a fine ornamental hedge; the foliage is dark, rich, and some varieties two or three colored; *A. melancholicus ruber* is the best. *Delphinium cardiopetalum* always pleased me for this purpose—about eighteen inches or two feet in height. *Perilla Nankinensis*, is a dark mulberry. The Double *Zinnia* makes a very good background or hedge. Almost any tall-growing plant may be used for this purpose.

Ornamental-Leaved Plants.—Plants with ornamental leaves are becoming popular in all parts of the world. They produce a very fine effect when grown in a group of half a dozen or

more together. For usefulness in this respect, I know of nothing better than the Cannas, Ricinus, Amaranthus, Perilla Nankinensis and the Striped-leaved Japanese Corn. The seed of all these but the Cannas may be sown in the open ground, and will produce a splendid effect the first season; or they may be transplanted from the hot-bed. The Canna does best started in heat; but I can furnish strong roots. The Ricinus is the tallest of those named—from four to ten feet high—and should occupy the center of the group. In fact, this is the best for common use, and is unequaled for a temporary screen.

Flowers Desirable for Fragrance.—For fragrance, nothing equals the Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Pea, Erysimum, Stocks, Pinks, Picotees and Carnation. Nearly all the Lilies are very fragrant, and of some of them the perfume is almost over-powering.

Climbing Plants.—These are particularly valuable for covering buildings, fences, etc., and for making beautiful what but for them would be very unsightly. For the convenience of customers I have placed all the climbing plants in a separate department. Nothing will give more satisfaction than the Annual Climbers, when properly cared for and used in the right place.

Ribbon Beds.—This is a very pretty style of planting, and very popular in Europe. We very seldom see any attempt at anything of the kind in America, and the directions in most of the books are so elaborate they are really discouraging. I will try to give a few simple directions that I hope will induce some of my readers to try this very pretty method. The plan is to set plants of the same height and color in a row, several rows forming the bed. In making these ribbon beds, (and the name, perhaps it would be well to say, is given on account of the arrangement of the colors like those in ribbons,) it is only necessary to be careful to set plants of the proper height, and those that will keep in flower a long time, because when one variety is over flowering the effect is spoiled. A very pretty ribbon bed is made by taking different colors of the same flower, like Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Stocks or Asters. With a little care in studying the descriptions, and a little experience, this work will become easy and pleasant. Those who make the trial for the first time will do well to commence with the different colors of Phlox Drummondii.



The above plans, I think, will aid materially in obtaining an understanding of the subject. *A* is a circular bed of any size that may be desired, set with rings of plants of five different colors; those in the outer ring should be quite low, becoming higher toward the center. This arrangement of height must be dispensed with in cases where flowers of one species, but separate colors, alone are used, like Phlox Drummondii. The upper plan shows a section of the same bed. *B* is a very pretty, star-shaped bed, planted in somewhat the same manner, with four colors. *C* is a square bed with a section of the same, with three colors. *D* is a border, with four colors, to be six feet or more in width, and suitable for bordering a walk, or extending from a hedge, fence, or building.

Making a Lawn.—In preparing the soil for a lawn, the work should be well done, as it is to be permanent, and an error in this respect cannot be corrected. Mellow the soil thoroughly and deep, and make the surface perfectly smooth. Sow about four bushels of seed to the acre, and do this either in the fall, or as early as the ground can be got ready in the spring, so that the seed may have the benefit of the spring rains to aid in its germination. A pound or two of white Clover to the acre is generally used, and the same quantity of Sweet Vernal Grass should never be omitted, as it is as fragrant as Mignonette. By about the first of July, if the weather is not too dry, the lawn will assume a fine green, and in a short time after will require cutting. It will be strange if a great array of weeds do not appear with the grass, but do not take it for granted that these weeds came from the grass seed I sent you, as many have done, because if you had not sown any grass seed the weed would have been just as abundant. The farmer who finds the weeds among his corn and potatoes never imagines that he planted them with his seed. As soon as the grass and weeds get high enough to be cut with a scythe or lawn mower, cut close and evenly, and repeat this operation as often as possible. The weeds will soon disappear. A few, perhaps, it may be necessary to remove by hand, but this will not often be the case.

For Baskets.—Abronia, Sweet Alyssum, Fenzlia, Ipomœa, Leptosiphon, (particularly *L. hybrida*.) Loasa, Lobelia, Mignonette, Mimulus, Nemophila, Nolano, Thunbergia, Tropæolum, Verbena. Those of a pretty strong running habit, like *Tropæolum majus*, should have the tops pinched off if they run too far, which will make them dwarf and branching. All the varieties mentioned above, except the running sorts, are excellent for pots. In addition to the above, the Ivy and Madeira Vine and Morning Glory are quite suitable.

Everlasting Flowers.—This class of flowers are becoming every season more popular. For winter bouquets and floral ornaments, and for decorating during the holidays and other festive occasions in the winter, nothing can equal them. They are easily grown and dried. These are also given in a special department of the Catalogue, with directions for treatment.

Ornamental Grasses are exceedingly useful to work up with the Everlasting Flowers in all kinds of ornaments. These are in a separate department.

Seeds Producing Flowers the Second Season.—These are mostly perennials, with a very few biennials. They are excellent for permanent beds or borders, and as they cause but little trouble after the first planting, and mostly flower early in the season, before annuals bloom, are very desirable. They will not, however, make a constant show of flowers during the whole season, like *Phlox Drummondii*, *Petunias* and the like, and therefore should never have a prominent place in the garden. They are all given in a department of the Catalogue.

Bulbs and Tubers.—A choice collection, adapted for spring planting, will be found in the last part of the Catalogue. The *Gladioli* always give the greatest satisfaction.

Vegetables.—In this department will be found the choicest vegetables known, which I have taken especial pains in growing and selecting from the best seed growers in the world. Every year I am adding new and superior varieties, and offering the older sorts of superior excellence and purity. There is still, however, need of great improvement in the growth of vegetable seeds, and all I can say is, that I do my best to supply my customers with true and pure vegetable seeds. In a few years I hope to be able to promise more than this.

CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWERS.

THE flowers usually grown from seeds are HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, and ANNUALS. Shrubs and trees are obtained at the nurseries.

HARDY BULBS, like Tulips, Crocuses, and Hyacinths, should be planted in the autumn. **TENDER or SUMMER BULBS**, like the *Gladiolus*, *Tuberose*, and *Tiger Flower*, must be set out in the spring.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS are plants which die down to the ground every autumn, but the roots continue to live, and new branches and flower stems are thrown up for many years. Some continue indefinitely, but others die after three or four years, like the *Sweet William*; but if the roots are divided every year, they will continue to live and increase. These are called *Imperfect Perennials*.

ANNUALS flower the first season, perfect their seeds, and then die. Some varieties that are grown as Annuals in a northern climate, are either perennials or biennials in their southern home, where there are no severe frosts. As Annuals flower in a few weeks or months after being planted, and can be depended upon for a brilliant show, they have always been deservedly popular, and each year marks a great improvement in our list of Annuals. With a proper arrangement, a continuous bloom may be kept up from early in June until frost.

Annuals are classed *hardy*, *half-hardy*, and *tender*. *Hardy* annuals are those that, like the *Larkspur*, *Candytuft*, etc., may be sown in the autumn or very early in the spring, in the open ground. The *half-hardy* varieties will not endure frost, and should not be sown in the open ground until danger from frost is over. The *Balsam* and the *Marigolds* belong to this class. The *tender* annuals generally require starting in a green-house or hot-bed to bring them to perfection, and should not be set in the open ground until the weather is quite warm. The *Cypress Vine* and the *Sensitive Plant* belong to this class; but, fortunately, very few of our fine annuals. Some of them do tolerably well if sown in the open ground the latter part of May, but very great success is not to be expected in this way. It must be admitted, however, that these distinctions are not well defined, and it is difficult to say where some kinds belong.

FORMATION OF CLUBS.

IN almost every neighborhood there are some persons of taste, who cultivate flowers to the best of their ability and to the extent of their means. These may easily club together and send their orders in one letter, and thus avail themselves of the deductions I make on large orders,

Persons sending \$1 may select seeds at Catalogue prices amounting to	\$1 10
2	2 25
3	3 45
4	4 70
5	6 00
10	12 50
20	25 00

COLLECTIONS.

A FINE COLLECTION OF	ASTERS, embracing most of the best sorts,	\$1 00
" "	BALSAMS, " " " "	50
" "	DIANTHUS, " " " "	1 00
" "	COCKSCOMBS, embracing six best varieties,	50
" "	PANSIES, choice fancy colors,	\$1 00 and 2 00
" "	PHLOX DRUMMONDII, most brilliant sorts,	1 00
" "	TEN-WEEKS STOCK, most superb lot, best sorts,	1 00
" "	EVERLASTING FLOWERS, most desirable sorts,	1 00
" "	ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, the best and most beautiful, packages at 50 cents, or	1 00

No. 1.	COLLECTION OF FINE ANNUALS,	\$1 00
" 2.	" "	2 00
" 3.	" " BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS,	3 00
" 4.	" " " "	5 00

No. 1.	COMPLETE COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES for small family garden,	. . . \$3 00
" 2.	" " " " " "	. . . 5 00
" 3.	" " " " for large family garden,	. . . 10 00

The premiums offered to Clubs, as above, are contained in the above Collections.



ABRONIA UMBELLATA.

FLOWER AND PLANT.

FLOWERING THE FIRST SEASON.

In this first and most important part of the Catalogue is included every variety of seeds producing plants that flower the same season the seed is sown. It embraces, of course, all the Annuals, and a few others, like the Verbena, Pansy, Dianthus, Antirrhinum, &c., and affords the fullest field for the exercise of floral taste.

ABRONIA, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

HANDSOME trailing plants, with several branches, each five or six feet in length, bearing clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling the Verbena both in flower and habit of plant, and continuing in bloom during the whole season. Fine for baskets, and desirable in the garden. Set the plants eighteen inches apart. Sow the seed under glass, if possible, and separate the little seed from the rough husk before sowing, as it sometimes causes the seed to rot. Treat as half-hardy annuals.

<i>Abronia umbellata</i> , rosy lilac; white eye,	10
fragrans, white,	25

ADONIS, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

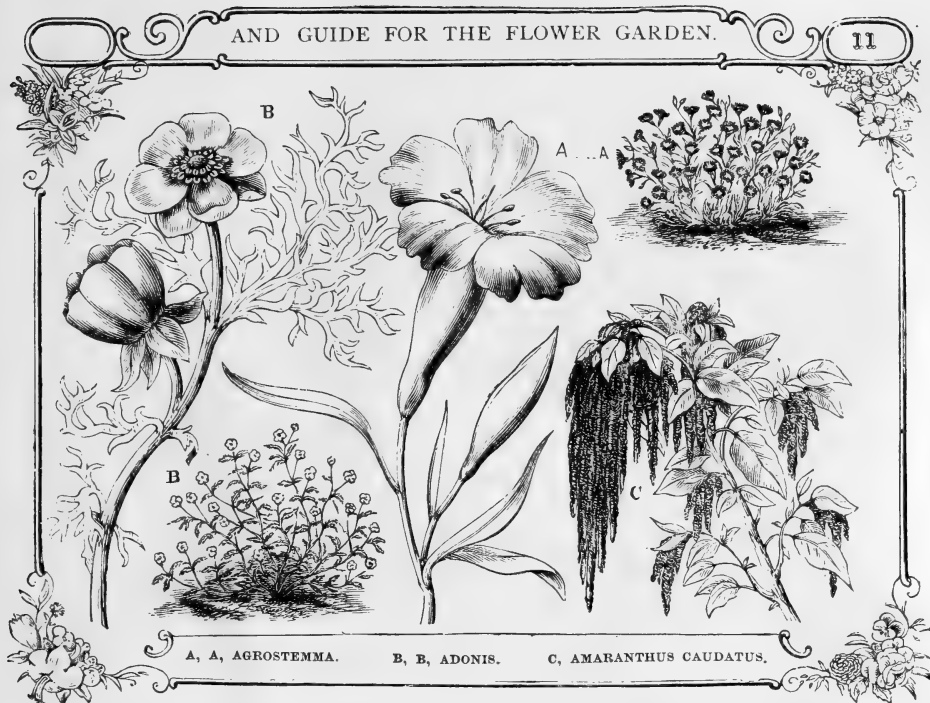
A class of plants not very much cultivated. The flowers are very brilliant, but not numerous; bloom for a long time; foliage pretty. Set eight inches apart. The following are hardy annuals. (Engraving, p. 11.)

<i>Adonis æstivalis</i> , summer; scarlet; 1 foot,	5
<i>autumnalis</i> , autumn; blood red; 1 foot,	5

AGERATUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Valuable hardy annuals for beds or borders, but most useful for cutting; continue in flower the whole summer, and do well in almost any soil; flowers small, in clusters. Good for winter flowers in the house. Cover seed very slightly. Set six inches apart. (Eng. p. 15.)

<i>Ageratum conspicuum</i> , white and blue; about 18 inches high; fine,	5
<i>Mexicanum</i> , blue; 1 foot,	5
<i>Mexicanum nanum</i> , blue; dwarf,	5
<i>Mexicanum albiflorum</i> , white-flowered; fine; 1 foot,	5
<i>Mexicanum albiflorum nanum</i> , very fine dwarf white; 6 inches,	5
<i>cælestinum</i> (<i>Phalacræa</i>) Tom Thumb, light blue; about 8 inches in height, and of compact habit; abundant bloomer; fragrant,	5

**AGROSTEMMA**, (*Viscaria*.) Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Very pretty, free-blooming hardy annuals, making a pretty bed, and fine for cutting. Flowers like a small, single pink, on long, slender stems; about twelve inches high. Bear transplanting well, and should be set five or six inches apart.

Agrostemma , New Scarlet, bright,	10
Cæli Rosa , fine deep rose color,	5
Cæli Rosa , Dwarf Fringed, new; beautifully fringed; rose, white center,	20
elegans picta , center of the flower dark crimson, gradually merging into a bright scarlet; pure white margin; new,	15
cardinalis , new, bright red,	10

ALONSOA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Rather attractive tender perennials, but may be treated as half-hardy or tender annuals. Seeds sown in a hot-bed will produce flowers during the late summer and autumn months. Removed to the house, they bloom well during the winter. (Engraving, p. 15.)

Alonsoa Warszewiczii , flowers small, bright scarlet, forming a very pretty spike; about 18 inches high; set plants 8 or 10 inches apart,	5
grandiflora , large-flowered; scarlet; 2 feet,	5

ALYSSUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

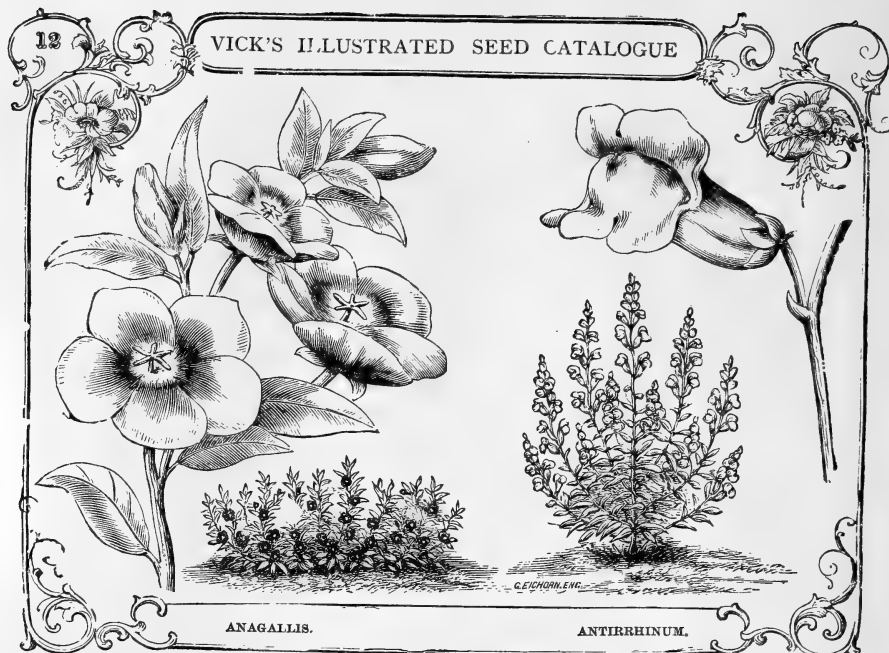
Very free-flowering plants, useful for beds, edgings, etc., blooming the whole summer; should be set five inches apart, and then they will form a mass of flowers; fine for bouquets. The "Sweet Alyssum" is as fragrant as Mignonette; flowers pure white. Seed may be sown in the open ground early in the spring or autumn. The little black flea that destroys turnips and cucumbers in the seed-leaf, will often eat up whole beds of Alyssum just as they appear. (Engraving, p. 15.)

Alyssum , Sweet, hardy annual; flowers small and sweet, in clusters; 6 inches,	5
Wierzebecki , hardy perennial; flowers yellow; blooms first season; 1 foot,	5

AMARANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

Half-hardy annuals, with finely colored foliage. Useful in many situations, as the background of a flower border, or for making an ornamental hedge or a bed on the lawn. In a rich soil, where the plants make a vigorous growth, the leaves of the first two varieties sometimes lose their bright colors. They are always the most brilliant in a poor soil and dry season.

Amaranthus bicolor , crimson and green variegated foliage. 2 feet,	5
tricolor , red, yellow and green foliage; 2 feet,	5
speciosissimus , carmine and yellow foliage; 2 feet,	5



ANAGALLIS.

ANTIRRHINUM.

AMARANTHUS — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

- Amaranthus caudatus**, (Love Lies Bleeding,) long drooping "chains" of flowers; very pretty for decorating. (Engraving, p. 11.) 5
cruentus, (Princes Feather,) flowers similar to above, but in erect masses, 5
melancholicus ruber, of compact habit, about 18 inches in height, with striking blood red foliage; grows readily from seed; easily transplanted, 5

AMBLYLEPIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

- Amblyolepis setigera**, a spreading plant, good foliage, showy, hardy annual, from the East Indies, growing well with ordinary care; bright yellow. Set about a foot apart. (Engraving, p. 15.) 10

ANAGALLIS, Nat. Ord. *Primulacæ*.

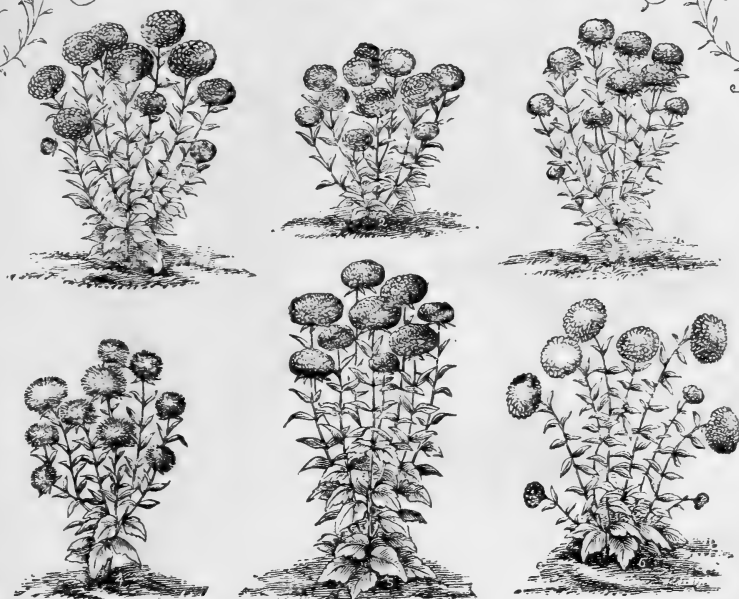
A genus of plants very desirable for small beds, edgings, baskets, &c., growing about six inches high. When planted in a bed thickly, they cover the ground with a constant profusion of rich flowers. Sow under glass, and when treated as bedding plants they always give satisfaction. Set six inches apart.

- Anagallis grandiflora Napoleon III**, rich maroon color; new, 10
Eugenie, fine, velvety blue, 10
sanguinea, showy, bright red; new, fine, 15
superba, red, blue, scarlet, lilac; separate or mixed, each packet, 10
Garibaldi, crimson; exceedingly beautiful; new, 25
Memoria dell' Etna, bright red; fine; new, 25

ANTIRRHINUM, (Snapdragon,) Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Very showy and hardy perennials, always flowering well the first summer, and until after hard frosts. Sometimes the plants suffer in winter, especially when permitted to exhaust themselves by excessive flowering, but they generally flower well the second season, and sometimes the third. When it is desired to keep the plants for flowering the second or third season, never allow seed to form; and if one half the plant is cut down to near the surface of the ground about the middle of summer, new vigorous shoots will be produced for the next season's flowering. They exhibit a fine variety of colors and are exceedingly brilliant. Sow either in the frame or garden, early in spring. Easily transplanted. Set six to nine inches apart. The Antirrhinum is gold to the florist.

- Antirrhinum majus Brilliant**, fine scarlet and yellow, with white throat; very showy, 5
Firefly, orange and scarlet, with white throat, 5
Galathe, crimson, throat white, large, 5



ASTER PLANTS

.IN FLOWER.

ANTIRRHINUM — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
Antirrhinum, Purple and White, fine,	5
Delila, fine carmine, throat white,	5
White-flowered, white; not showy, but good for variety,	5
papilionaceum, blood red, throat pure white; very fine,	5
caryophylloides, irregularly striped, some specimens very pretty,	5
Striped Dwarf, six inches high,	5
Tom Thumb, compact; flower stems six to eight inches,	10
Best and brightest varieties mixed,	5

ARGEMONE, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceae.*

Curious, free-flowering, hardy annuals, with large, bright, Poppy-like flowers. The leaves are armed with prickles, and resemble those of the Thistle. More than two feet high, and makes a very pretty summer screen or hedge. Plant twelve inches apart. (Engraving, p. 15.)

Argemone grandiflora, white petals, yellow stamens; about four inches in diameter; fine,	5
Mexicana, flowers bright yellow,	5
speciosa, showy,	5
Hunneimanni, carmine and yellow,	5

ASPERULA, Nat. Ord. *Stellata.*

Asperula azurea setosa, a profuse blooming hardy annual from the Caucasian Mountains, of dwarf, compact habit, and covered with clusters of very small, light blue, sweet-scented flowers. (Engraving, p. 15.)

10

ASTER, Nat. Ord. *Compositae.*

Really astonishing is the improvement made in the Aster from year to year. We have them in our grounds now so large that we could not give an engraving of one of natural size on a page of our Catalogue — almost as large as a *Pæony*, and as perfectly double as the best *Chrysanthemum* or *Dahlia*. For an autumn display the Aster is unsurpassed. Give the Aster a deep, rich soil, and mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial. Plants may be grown in the hot-bed, cold-frame, or a seed-bed in the garden. They can be transplanted very easily. Twelve inches apart is the proper distance for making a showy bed of the large varieties; the dwarf kinds may be set six inches or less. The tall, large-flowered varieties need a little support, or during storms of rain and wind they are easily blown down when in



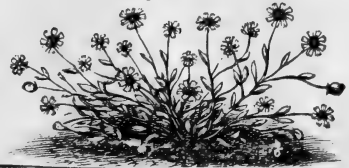
NEW ROSE ASTER—FLOWER AND PLANT

ASTER — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

blossom. Set a stick in the ground, close to the roots, and fasten the stem to it at about the center. The top of the stake should be about six inches below the flowers, and it will not be seen. We give engravings illustrating the habits of several varieties. The following are the best known:

- Aster, Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection**, very large, beautiful flowers, petals long, a little reflexed; one of the best; 20 inches to 2 feet in height; mixed colors, (fig. 1, p. 13.) 15
- Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection**, twelve separate colors, each color, 20
- La Superbe**, magnificent, large flowers, often more than four inches in diameter; 20 inches in height; three colors mixed, 20
- La Superbe**, three separate colors—rose, sky blue and white—each color, 25
- New Rose**, a magnificent class, between *Truffaut's Perfection* and *Large-flowered Imbrique*, about 2 feet in height, very robust, with large flowers and double to the center, the outer petals finely imbricated and of great substance. Several excellent colors mixed. (Engraving, p. 14.) 15
- New Rose**, eight separate colors, such as white, crimson, blue, &c. The white is splendid; each color, 20
- Tall Chrysanthemum-flowered**, fine, large flowers; a magnificent plant; 18 inches in height, 15
- Imbrique Pompon**, very perfect, almost a globe, and beautifully imbricated; 18 inches; mixed. (Fig. 3, p. 13.) 15
- Imbrique Pompon**, twelve separate colors, white, blue, crimson, &c., each color, 20
- Cocardeau, or New Crown**, a fine flower, very double, the central petals being of a very pure white, sometimes small and quilled, surrounded with large flat petals of a bright color, as crimson, violet, scarlet, etc. This is a very fine variety, but inclined to sport, and sometimes loses its distinctive characteristics; 18 inches. (Fig. 5, p. 13.) 10
- Cocardeau, or New Crown**, carmine, violet, blue, deep scarlet, violet-brown, etc., each with white center; each variety, 15
- New Peony-flowered Globe**, a new and very fine variety, and the earliest of the Asters—at least two weeks earlier than *Truffaut's Pæony-flowered*; flowers very large; plant branching and strong; does not require tying, 10
- Pyramidal-flowered German**, late, branching, good habit, needs no tying, 10
- New Giant Emperor**, very large flowers, but not numerous; mixed colors, 20
- New Victoria**, flowers large, habit pyramidal, nearly two feet high, flowers freely; mixed colors, 20



1, 1, AGERATUM.

2, 2, ALONSOA.

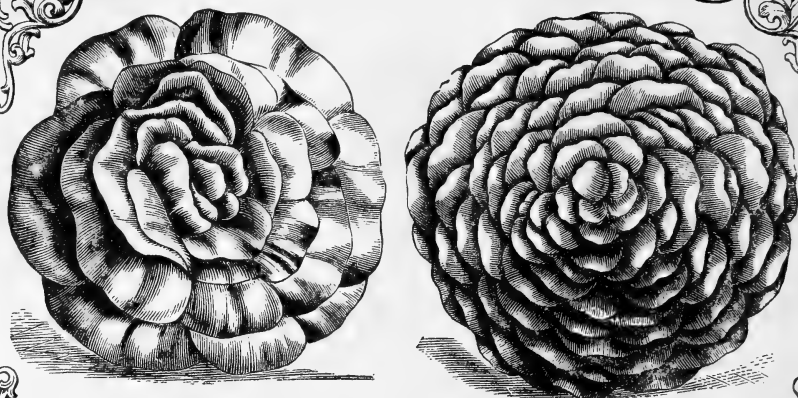
3, 3, SWEET ALYSSUM.

4, 4, ARGEMONE.

5, 5, ASPERULA.

6, 6, AMBLYOLEPIS SETIGERA.

G. LICHNER.



ROSE AND CAMELLIA BALSAMS.

ASTER — Continued.

pkt. cts.

- Aster, Giant Pæony, Brilliant Rose**, a hybrid between *Giant Emperor* and *Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection*; the flowers as large as *Giant Emperor*, and more perfect, 50
- New Chrysanthemum-flowered Dwarf**, a most desirable class, about one foot in height, with large, perfect flowers; a free bloomer; late, and desirable on this account, as well as for its great beauty; mixed colors; (fig. 2, p. 13.) 10
- Chrysanthemum-flowered Dwarf, Snowy White**. This is a very superb snow white variety, changing from white to azure blue as the flowers become old; every flower usually perfect, 15
- Early-flowering Dwarf Chrysanthemum**, about one foot or more in height. Flowers large, perfect, and most abundant; mixed colors, 15
- Newest Dwarf Bouquet**. Each plant looks like a little bouquet of flowers set in the ground; fine for edging or filling small beds. Set plants five inches apart. About a dozen different colors mixed, 20
- Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet**, about 10 inches in height; abundance of flowers; very early, 15
- Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, Blood Red**, a novelty of last year, which has proved quite distinct and true. Very brilliant in color, free blooming, and pretty uniform in habit. Excellent for the outside row of a bed or border, 25
- Hedge-Hog, or Needle**, petals long, quilled, and sharply pointed; very curious and fine; 2 feet; mixed colors. (fig. 4, p. 13.) 10
- Original Chinese**, plant tall, flowers large and loose; distinct in appearance and of bright colors; (fig. 6, p. 13.) 10

BALSAM, (Impatiens,) Nat. Ord. *Balsaminaceæ*.

One of the most popular and the most beautiful of our half-hardy annuals, but a rich soil and good culture are needed to bring it to perfection. With good care, very few flowers will afford more satisfaction. Sow in a frame or in a sheltered bed in the garden in the spring, as soon as the weather is rather warm. Transplant when the second leaves have made a little growth. Set the plants ten or twelve inches apart, and when the side branches appear, pinch off all but three or four, and pinch out the center shoot. Those left will then grow strong, and the flowers will not be concealed by the foliage, as is the case when the plant is left unpruned. A very good way is to keep all the side shoots pinched off, leaving only the leading one. This will grow two or three feet in height, and be a perfect wreath of flowers. Treated in this way, they will bear close planting. The engravings, page 17, show the effect of this style of pruning. Fig. 1, Dwarf Balsam; fig. 2, plant of natural growth; fig. 3, plant pruned to one branch; fig. 4, pruned to three branches; fig. 5, branch one-fourth natural size. The Extra Dwarf Balsams grow only about six inches in height, while the tall varieties often reach nearly three feet in a rich soil.

- Balsam, Camellia-flowered, French**; very double and perfect in form; mixed colors, 15
- Camellia-flowered, French**; ten colors; each in separate package, each color, 20



BALSAM PLANTS

IN FLOWER

BALSAM — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Balsam, Camellia-flowered Spotted, German; very double; the choicest; all spotted with white; mixed colors,	15
Rose-flowered, French; perfectly double; choicest colors mixed,	15
Rose-flowered, French; ten colors, each in separate package, each color,	20
Dwarf Camellia-flowered Spotted, German; very fine; 8 or 10 inches in height this and the next make a splendid border, or outside row of a bed filled with taller growing varieties of the Balsam or other flowers,	15
Extra Double Dwarf, very double; 6 inches,	15
Half Dwarf, new; 18 inches in height; very desirable,	20
Carnation, one of the finest Balsams, with densely double flowers, striped like a Carnation; new,	25

BARTONIA, Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ*.

Bartonia aurea , a very showy half-hardy annual, with gray branches and Thistle-like leaves; flowers very brilliant yellow; will not bear transplanting very well, and we usually sow the seed where it is to bloom, thinning the plants out so that they stand about six or eight inches apart. (Engraving, p. 18.)	5
nuda , a hardy perennial; flowers white, large, and produced in abundance all the season; 2 to 3 feet in height,	25

BROWALLIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Very fine free-flowering half-hardy annuals, mostly from S. America. Flowers beautiful and striking. Grow freely. About 18 inches in height, and should be set about a foot apart. (Engraving, p. 18.)

Browallia Cerviakowski , blue, with white center,	10
elata alba , white,	10
elata grandiflora , fine blue,	10

CACALIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Half hardy annuals, with small, tassel-like flowers, exceedingly useful for cutting. Sometimes called *Flora's Paint Brush*. Flowers in clusters, on slender stalks. About eighteen inches in height. Should be set six or eight inches apart. (Engraving, p. 19.)

Cacalia coccinea , scarlet,	5
coccinea flore-luteo , yellow,	5



BARTONIA.



BROWALLIA.

CALANDRINIA, Nat. Ord. *Portulacaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Fine, free-flowering plants. It is best to treat most of the varieties as half-hardy annuals, though some of them are quite hardy. (Engraving, p. 19.)

Calandrinia grandiflora , reddish-lilac; fine; 1 foot,	5
speciosa , dark purple, very showy; 4 inches,	5
speciosa alba , white, very free bloomer,	10
umbellata , rosy-purple; perennial, but flowering first season; very fine,	10

CALENDULA, (Marigold,) Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

A coarse, free-flowering, showy, hardy class of annuals, known as the Cape or Pot Marigold. (Engraving, p. 19.)

Calendula hybrida , fine, single,	5
ranunculoides , double,	5
officinalis , common Pot Marigold,	5

CALLIOPSIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

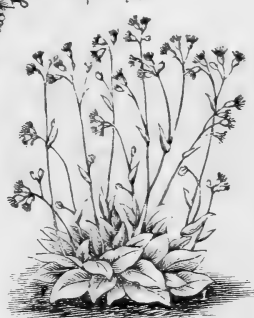
A very useful and showy class of hardy annuals of almost every shade of yellow, orange, and rich brown, finely marked; two feet and more in height; appear best when grown in a mass. The dwarf class are only a foot in height, and are very desirable. (Engraving, p. 19.)

Calliopsis coronata , yellow disk, encircled with crimson spots; very fine,	5
Drummondii , yellow, crimson center,	5
bicolor , yellow, crimson center,	5
bicolor nigra speciosa , rich velvety crimson,	5
bicolor nana purpurea , dwarf, dark purplish,	5
bicolor nana marmorata , dwarf, reddish-brown, marbled with yellow,	5
cardaminifolia hybrida , plant of a compact habit, having a dense globular head, covered with thousands of bright yellow flowers during the whole season,	5
cardaminifolia hybrida atrosanguinea , same habit as above, but rich dark bloom,	5
tinctoria , quilled; very fine,	5
tinctoria marmorata , beautifully mottled,	5
Burridgi , (<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>), the most beautiful and distinct of the family; flowers with a rich crimson bronze center, and orange yellow border,	5
Mixed colors of every shade,	5

CALLIRHOE, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

Beautiful, free-flowering, hardy annuals; grow freely from seed, and are easily transplanted; should be set from one foot to eighteen inches apart. Procumbent. (Eng., p. 19.)

Callirhoe pedata , purplish-crimson, with white edge; 2 feet,	5
pedata nana , flowers rich velvet-crimson, with white eye; very desirable; 1 foot,	5
involutrata , with large purplish-crimson flowers,	10



1, 1, CACALIA.

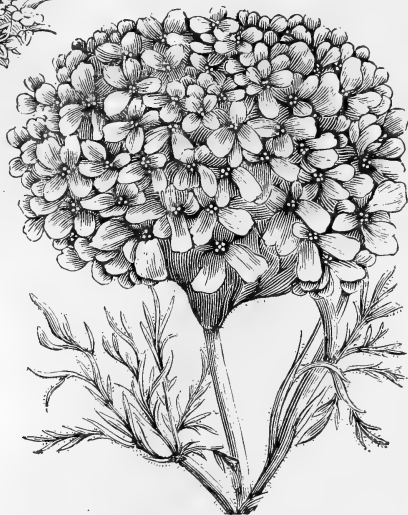
2. CALANDRINIA.

3. CALENDULA.

4, 4, CALLIOPSIS.

5. CALLIRHOE.

6. CAMPANULA SPECULUM.



SWEET-SCENTED CANDYTUFT.



IBERIS UMBELLATA.

CAMPANULA, Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Mostly showy perennials. The following are neat, hardy, free-flowering annuals, and should be set in a mass, so as to cover the entire bed. Set plants about six inches apart. (Engraving, p. 19.)

Campanula speculum rosea , rose-colored,	5
speculum flore-albo, white,	5
speculum grandiflorum, purple,	5
speculum, mixed colors,	5
Lorei , blue and white; very fine,	5

CANDYTUFT, (*Iberis*), Nat. Ord. *Crucifera*.

Old, pretty and popular hardy annuals, that every one almost has known from their youth up. It is about the same that it was when our grandmothers were children. If there has been any improvement in the past forty years it has been but very slight, and that in color. Perhaps the colors of a few are a little brighter. The Candytuft is unsurpassed for bouquet making. Seed should be sown where the plants are to bloom, either in the fall or as early in the spring as possible. Thin out the plants so that they will stand about four or five inches apart. The *Crimson* varieties are of a purplish color and not really crimson. The general form of the *Crimson*, *Purple*, *Lilac*, etc., (*Iberis umbellata*), is shown in the engraving, also, the *Sweet-Scented*, with its pretty foliage; the *Rocket* bears its flowers in spikes.

Candytuft, Flesh Color ,	5
Purple ,	5
White ,	5
Rocket , pure white, in long spikes,	5
Lilac , bluish-lilac,	5
Sweet-Scented , pure white and slightly fragrant,	5
Rose , rosy lilac,	5
Dunnett's extra dark Crimson ,	5
All the above colors mixed,	5

CANNA, Nat. Ord. *Marantaceæ*.

Stately plants, and highly ornamental; will flower the first season if plants are raised early in a hot-bed, so that they are strong at the time of setting out in the garden. The foliage is very beautiful; flowers mostly scarlet, and not showy. The next autumn the roots may be taken up and kept in the cellar, in sand, to be planted out the following spring. Should be planted in beds or groups, and make a rich bed on the lawn. Unless the plants are strong when set out, they will not produce much effect the first year. Soak the seed well in hot



CANNA.



CATCHFLY.

CANNA—Continued.

pkt. cts

water before planting. Fine when grown in pots, for decoration of houses, halls, etc. Many of my customers on the rich soils of the West have succeeded admirably with the Cannas, making a fine show the first season.

Canna Indica (Indian Shot) rubra, red; 2 feet high,	10
Warszewiczii , brilliant red, foliage striped; 3 feet high; new,	10
compacta elegantissima , large, reddish-yellow; free-flowering; 2 feet high, . .	10
Selowii , scarlet; profuse blooming; from Africa; very fine,	10
Nepalensis , superb yellow flowers,	15
Mixed varieties,	10
Good roots, each,	50

CATCHFLY, (Silene,) Nat. Ord. *Sileneaceæ*.

Free-flowering hardy annuals, growing over a foot in height. Should be grown so as to form a clump or mass. Set the plants six or eight inches apart.

Silene Armeria , (Lobel's Catchfly,) red, white, and rose, either separate or mixed, . .	5
---	---

CELOSIA, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

Very singular, attractive, and showy annuals; when well grown, unsurpassed; succeed best started in the house or hot-bed, and transplanted into a rich, warm soil. They make fine pot plants for exhibition, and deserve to be classed among our best annuals. We recommend them to all who give their plants good care, and such will not blame us for the advice. *C. cristata* is the singular and beautiful Cockscomb. (Engraving, p. 22.)

Celosia cristata , (Cockscomb,) Crimson Dwarf ,	10
Rose Dwarf ,	10
Yellow Dwarf ,	10
Violet Dwarf ,	10
Scarlet Giant ,	10
Tall Violet ,	10
Tall Rose ,	10
Tall Sulphur ,	10
Dwarf varieties mixed ,	10
Tall varieties mixed ,	10



COCKSCOMB.



G. EICHORN

CENTAUREA.

CELOSIA — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
<i>Celosia pyramidalis coccinea</i> , spikes very large, showy, scarlet; 3 feet,	10
<i>pyramidalis aurantiaca</i> , spikes scarlet, tipped with orange; 3 feet,	10
<i>pyramidalis nana aurantiaca</i> , bright, fawn-colored panicles, and fine foliage,	25
<i>pyramidalis versicolor</i> , light crimson flowers, verging on crimson-violet; new,	25
<i>pyramidalis versicolor foliis atrobruneis</i> , foliage reddish-brown, panicles golden orange; new,	25
<i>spicata rosea</i> , a very pretty plant, with spikes of rose-colored flowers that keep well for winter ornaments, if picked early. Free bloomer all summer,	10

CENTAUREA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Free-flowering, hardy annuals, showy, but not delicate, having a somewhat weedy appearance, though much prized by some; and when grown in a mass, the bright colors are showy. Colors blue, yellow, and pink.

<i>Centaurea depressa</i> , blue, red center; 1 foot,	5
<i>depressa rosea</i> , pretty; rose, pink center,	5
<i>Cyanus</i> , (Bachelor's Button,) various colors mixed,	5
<i>moschata</i> , (Sweet Sultan,)	5
<i>moschata atropurpurea</i> , of a deep purple, closely verging on crimson; new,	10
Mixed varieties,	5

CENTAURIDIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

<i>Centaureidium Drummondii</i> , a very beautiful hardy annual from Texas; blooms freely, and succeeds well in any light soil; flowers orange, showy; 2 feet. (Eng., p. 23.)	5
---	---

CENTRANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceæ*.

Free-blooming, compact, hardy annuals, very delicate, yet effective in beds or edgings. This is a class that pleases all, especially when grown in masses. (Engraving, p. 23.)

<i>Centranthus macrosiphon</i> , (long tube,) pale rose; 2 feet,	5
<i>macrosiphon flore-albo</i> , white,	5
<i>macrosiphon flore-carneo</i> , flesh-colored,	5
<i>macrosiphon nanus</i> , dwarf,	5
<i>macrosiphon bicolor</i> , flowers pink and white, very pretty,	20

CHAMAPENCE, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

<i>Chamapence diacantha</i> , an elegant Thistle-like plant, with very sharp spines and beautiful variegated foliage. (Engraving, p. 23.)	15
---	----



EICHORN.

1, CENTAUREIDUM. 2, CENTRANTHUS. 3, ' CHLORA 4, CHRYSANTHEMUM. 5, CLEOME.
6,6, DATURA. 7, DOUBLE DAISY. 8, CHAMÆPEUCE DIACANTHA.



CLARKIA.



COLLINSIA.

CHLORA, Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceae*.

pkt. cts.

Chlora grandiflora, hardy annual; flowers small and of a very desirable color. (Eng. p. 23.) 10**CHRYSANTHEMUM**, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.

The tall growing annual Chrysanthemums are too large and coarse, but the dwarf varieties are more desirable. The following are the best. Set about ten inches apart. (Eng. p. 23.)

Chrysanthemum carinatum Buridgeanum , white, with crimson and yellow at base of petals, and a beautiful showy center; 1 foot,	5
carinatum venustum , crimson, with yellow and white; 1 foot,	5
coronarium , white,	5
coronarium, Dwarf Yellow , new; double; fine,	5
multicaule , fine,	5

CLARKIA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceae*.

A showy and interesting class of hardy annuals that flower freely, with a good variety of delicate colors, and form a cheerful and attractive bed. They do not bear our hot suns very well, and therefore are not as popular here as in Europe, but often flower magnificently during the autumn months, even after pretty hard frosts. Set plants about ten inches apart. Plants from Fall sown seed flower elegantly in the early spring.

Clarkia pulchella , pretty, large-flowered; mixed colors,	5
pulchella integripetala , large and very handsome; mixed colors,	5
pulchella flore-pleno , double, very beautiful; rich magenta color; 18 inches,	5
elegans alba flore-pleno , double white; new,	5
elegans flore-pleno violacea , double violet,	5
Double varieties mixed,	5
Single varieties mixed,	5

CLEOME, Nat. Ord. *Capparidaceae*.

Very pretty, free-flowering, half-hardy annuals, with singular flowers. Grow about eighteen inches high. Should be planted from eight to ten inches apart. (Engraving, p. 23.)

Cleome uniglandulosa , brownish,	10
speciosissima , rosy,	10
integrifolia ,	10

COLLINSIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*.

A delicate, pretty, free-blooming genus of hardy annuals, not very showy.

Collinsia multicolor marmorata , white and rose, marbled; 1 foot,	5
bicolor , purple and white,	5



CREPIS.



CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

CONVOLVULUS, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

A free-blooming, very popular, and beautiful class of hardy annuals. *C. major* is the well known Morning Glory, for description of which see department of Climbing Plants. *C. minor* is a dwarf plant, trailing in habit, and makes beautiful masses, each plant covering a circle two feet in diameter. Seed may be sown in the open ground very early in the spring. Were it not for the fact that the flowers are closed during the latter part of the day, few plants would give more satisfaction.

Convolvulus minor splendens , violet, with white center; new,	5
monstrosus , spreading habit, with rich, large, dark purple flowers,	5
subcæruleus , light blue flowers; very pretty,	5
New Dark , very dark and good,	5
Striped , fine,	5
lilacinus , fine lilac,	5
White , very pretty for contrast,	5
All the above mixed,	5

CREPIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

A class of rather interesting hardy annuals. Sow in the open garden in the spring, and thin out the plants to eight or ten inches apart.

Crepis barbata , light yellow and bright purple,	5
rubra , red,	5
Drummondii , deep pink; good,	5
flore-albo , white,	5
Mixed,	5

DATURA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

A class of plants not much in favor, because the poorer varieties only have been generally cultivated. Some of the best are curious and beautiful. Should be treated as half-hardy annuals. *D. Wrightii* will endure the winter and flower for a number of years. Rather coarse, branching plants, two feet in height, and should be set some eighteen inches apart. Roots may be preserved over winter in sand in the cellar. (Engraving, p. 23.)

Datura Wrightii , is one of the best, with trumpet-shaped flowers from seven to nine inches long, white, shaded with lilac, sweet-scented,	10
humilis flava flore-pleno , a splendid plant, with large, yellow, double flowers; sweet-scented; should be started early under glass, or it will not flower well,	10
fastuosa alba plena , fine, double white,	5



PERENNIAL LARKSPUR.



DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII, SINGLE.

DELPHINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

A very ornamental genus of free-flowering, beautiful plants, including the annual and perennial Larkspurs. They are all hardy; prevailing colors blue, white, and pink; flowers borne on long spikes. Sow the seed in the fall or as early in the spring as possible.

Annual Larkspurs.—The dwarf sorts make a most beautiful mass of flowers. A bed in perfection is almost equal to a bed of Hyacinths. They should stand five or six inches apart. The tall, branching varieties, grow two feet in height, and are fine for large boquets. Plants should stand about eighteen inches apart. Sow where they are to bloom. (Eng. p. 27.)

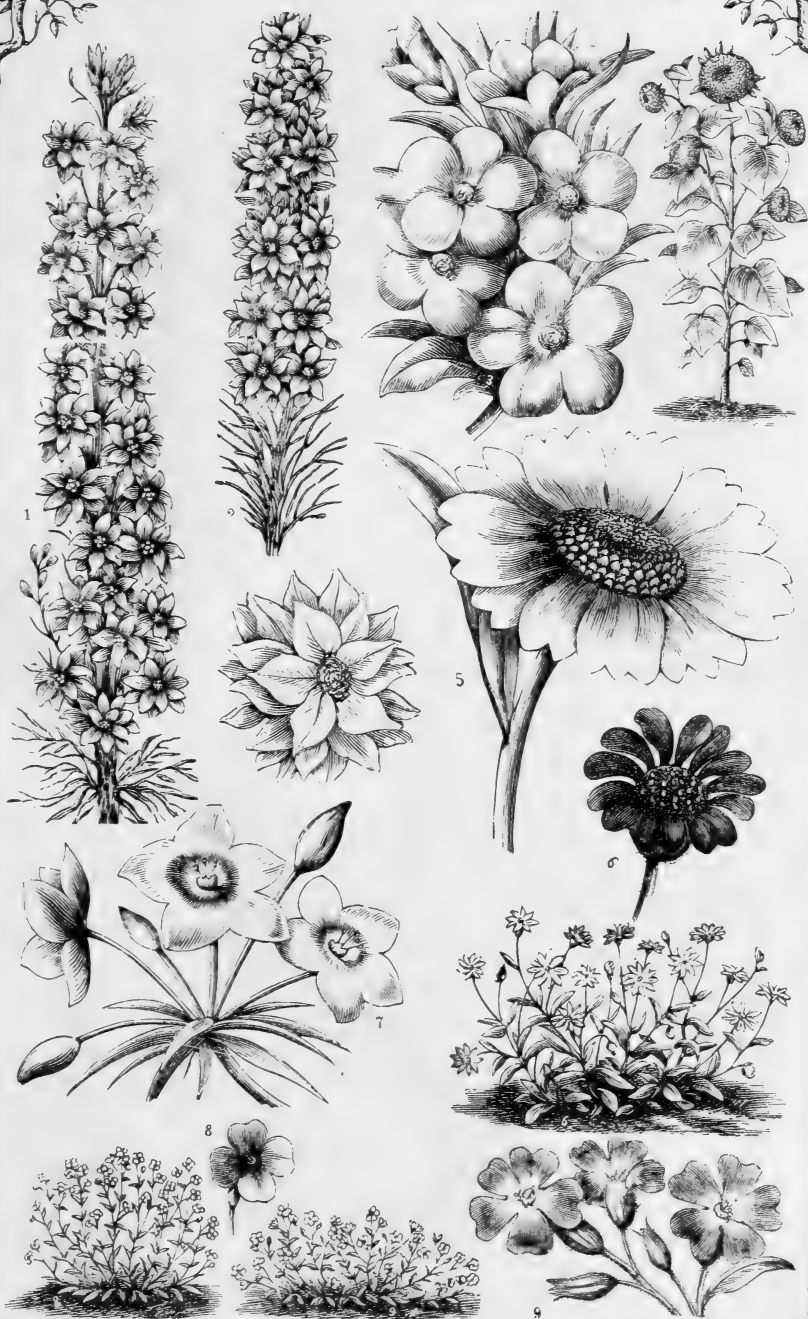
Delphinium Ajacis hyacinthiflorum, (Double Dwarf Rocket,) fine; mixed colors,	5
elator flore-pleno, (Tall Rocket,) fine large plant, and very showy,	5
Consolida flore-pleno, (Stock-flowered,) double, branching; large flowers, fine for cutting, and showy; mixed colors,	5
Consolida flore-pleno tricolor, double, fine striped, branching,	5
cardiopetalum, fine; grows about 18 inches; makes a good hedge or border,	5

Perennial Larkspurs.—The perennial varieties will sometimes flower the first season, if seed is got in early. The plants should stand about eighteen inches apart.

Delphinium formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye; splendid,	5
formosum cælestinum, new; celestial blue; flowers large, spikes long,	10
Chinense, fine shades of blue, white, and pink, mixed,	5
New varieties mixed,	10

DIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

A splendid genus of the most beautiful perennials grown. The *Sweet William*, (*Dianthus barbatus*), the *Carnation* and *Picotee*, (*D. caryophyllus*), and the *Garden Pink*, (*D. hortensis*), belong to this genus; but, as they do not flower until the second season, will be described in the proper place. The species known as *D. Chinensis*, embracing the old Chinese Pink, very much improved of late years, and the new and superb varieties from Japan, known as *D. Heddewigii* and *laciniatus*, are among the most brilliant and useful of our garden flowers. The last two run into many varieties, the result of hybridization, with flowers of monstrous size and varied and rich in coloring. Plants of the tall growing sorts are from twelve to fifteen inches in height, while the dwarf kinds make handsome low, compact bushes, excellent for the garden and unsurpassed for pots. Seed may be sown in the spring, under glass or in a seed-bed. Easily transplanted. Set the plants from six to twelve



1, TALL ROCKET LARKSPUR. 2, DWARF ROCKET. 3, FENZLIA. 4, HELIANTHUS. 5, GAILLARDIA.
6, 6, KAULFUSSIA. 7, LEPTOSIPHON. 8, 8, VIRGINIAN STOCK. 9, 9, SILENE P. RUB.



DIANTHUS DIADEMATUS FL. PL.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS FL. PL.

DIANTHUS — Continued.

pkt. cts.

inches apart, according to varieties — the dwarf sorts only about six inches. Flower freely during the whole summer. If the flowering is checked by pruning, so as to keep the plants vigorous, they will usually survive the winter well, and make most beautiful plants the second season, even much better than the first. If allowed to flower too freely, they are sometimes so weakened as to be unable to bear the winter. Seed sown late in the spring will produce strong young plants for the second season's flowering.

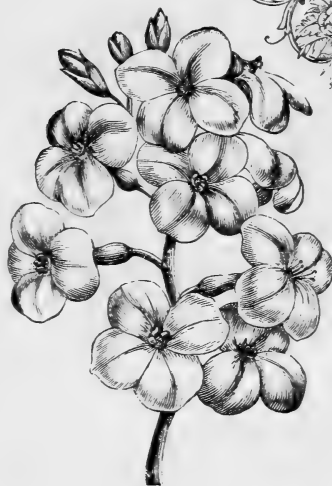
Dianthus Chinensis , best double varieties mixed,	10
imperialis , (Double Imperial Pink,) mixed colors,	10
Chinensis imperialis rubrus striatus , double, white, striped with red,	10
imperialis purpureus striatus , double, white, striped with purple,	10
imperialis flore-albo pl. , fine double white,	10
imperialis flore-pleno atrosanguineus , double, blood red,	10
Heddewigii , large flower, three inches in diameter, beautiful, rich colors, often finely marked and marbled,	15
Heddewigii flore-pleno , often double, but sometimes only semi-double,	15
Heddewigii fl. pl. atropurpureus , new, with large, dark red, double flowers; beautiful and constant,	15
laciniatus , flowers very large, sometimes three inches in diameter; petals very deeply fringed and beautifully colored,	15
laciniatus flore-pleno , magnificent double flowers, very large; petals deeply serrated; splendid colors. Seeds saved only from the finest flowers,	25
Mixed seed of the last five varieties,	20
Heddewigii diadematus fl. pl. , (Diadem Pink.) Of the most brilliant markings and dazzling colors, but unfortunately not always true,	50
nanus atrosanguineus , very dark, double; 6 inches,	10
nanus fl. pl. cupreus , dwarf; copper color,	15
nanus fl. pl. roseus , very splendid,	20
nanus fl. pl. pumilus ,	10
Best dwarf varieties mixed,	15
Dianthus Gardnerianus , double, and sweet-scented,	20
hybridus , mixed colors,	10

DOUBLE DAISY, (Bellis,) Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.

Pretty little, well known, border flower. Seed may be sown in a hot-bed, or in open ground. Will flower late the first season. Easily transplanted. A portion will be found



ESCHSCHOLTZIA.



ERYSIMUM.

DOUBLE DAISY—*Continued.*

pkt. cts.

single, and these can be removed. Set the plants about six inches apart. They do not always stand our winters without injury, and plants sometimes suffer in very hot seasons.

Bellis perennis, best German seed. (Engraving, p. 23.) 20

ERYSIMUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

Hardy annuals, growing about eighteen inches in height, with spikes of flowers resembling a small, single Wallflower, sweet-scented, hardy, and fine, especially late in the season. Very good for cutting.

Erysimum Perowskianum, deep orange flowers, 5
Arkansanum, sulphur yellow, fine, 5

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceae*.

A very showy class of hardy annuals, of different shades of yellow and creamy white. A little difficult to transplant. About a foot high. Set about the same distance apart.

Eschscholtzia Californica, bright yellow, darker in center, 5
crocea, orange, darker in center, 5
crocea alba, white, 5
crocea striata, flowers orange, striped with lemon; new, 10
tenuifolia, flowers small, pale yellow, resembling the Primrose, and numerous; a miniature plant, only 6 inches in height, 5
dentata sulphurea, and **E. dentata aurantiaca**, two curious new varieties; each petal has its edge lapped upon itself, with a mark of deeper color running up the center, the edges curiously toothed; each variety, 10

EUTOCA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceae*.

Free-flowering annuals, hardy, about one foot in height, rather showy, good colors. Desirable for cutting. (Engraving, p. 30.)

Eutoca viscida, dark blue; pretty, 5
Wrangeliana, very pretty; lilac; 6 inches, 5
multiflora, flowers more freely than the others, 5

FENZLIA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceae*.

Fenzlia dianthiflora, a very beautiful, free-flowering little plant, from California, growing less than six inches in height. Nothing can be finer for pots, baskets, etc., in the hands of the careful florist, but not recommended for general use. Flowers reddish-lilac, with crimson center. (Engraving, p. 27.) 25



C. TIGNORI

1, EUTOCA.

2, GILIA TRICOLOR.

3, HEDYSARUM.

4, HUNNEMANNIA.

GAILLARDIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

pkt. cts.

A very valuable class of plants. The prevailing colors are brownish-red, yellow and orange. They are constant bloomers, giving a good display. Plant in beds or masses. They flower early and continue until frost. Half-hardy annuals. Will bear transplanting well. Set eight or ten inches apart. About eighteen inches high. (Engraving, p. 27.)

Gaillardia picta , or Painted , brownish-red, bordered with yellow,	5
Josephus , very brilliant, red and orange,	5
albo-marginata , red, bordered with white,	5

GILIA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

An early and free-flowering genus of hardy annuals, growing from six inches to one foot in height. Very pretty when grown in masses, but not very showy as single plants. The flowers are small, borne in panicles. Good for cutting.

Gilia achillæfolia , mixed colors,	5
capitata , mixed colors,	5
tricolor , mixed colors,	5
All varieties mixed,	5

HEDYSARUM, (French Honeysuckle,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Almost all the species of this genus are handsome flowering plants, producing racemes of beautiful Pea-like flowers. The following are hardy biennials, flowering first season under favorable circumstances, and if sown early.

Hedysarum coronarium , fine scarlet,	5
coronarium flore-albo , white,	5

HELIANTHUS, (Sunflower,) Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Well-known, tall-growing plants, with brilliant yellow flowers. They produce a fine effect in proper situations among shrubbery, as screens, etc. Hardy annuals. (Eng. p. 27.)

Helianthus Californicus grandiflorus , flowers very large and double, orange; 5 feet, .	5
Double Green-centered , a very large flower, the center quite green and large when the flower is young; as it becomes older, the center becomes smaller, until the whole is a fine, large, perfectly double flower. Plant grows from five to eight feet,	10
New Mammoth Russian , single, very large,	5
Common Single ,	5



HIBISCUS.



1, 1, LOBELIA ERINUS.

HIBISCUS, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

An extensive genus, but those named below should be treated as half-hardy annuals. Flowers large and showy; plants about eighteen inches in height, and should be set about the same distance apart.

Hibiscus Africanus , cream color, brown center; 18 inches,	5
calisureus , white, rich brown center; 18 inches,	5
Thunbergii , flowers buff color; 2 feet,	10
immutabilis , rosy flowers; 3 feet,	10
coccineus , scarlet; 3 feet,	20

HOLLYHOCK, CHINESE, (*Althea Sinensis*), Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

A very good hardy annual; flowers showy and double; about thirty inches in height; very much resembling the common Hollyhock. Blooms late in the season. Get it started as early as possible in the spring.

Chinese Hollyhock, Scarlet , very bright and showy; new,	5
Mixed colors,	5

HUNNEMANNIA, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

Hunnemannia fumarizæfolia , a beautiful herbaceous plant, with pretty, yellow, tulip-shaped flowers; from Mexico; 2 feet. (Engraving, p. 30.)	15
--	----

KAULFUSSIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Pretty, free-flowering, hardy annuals. Fine for beds or masses, and growing about six inches in height. Set about five or six inches apart. (Engraving, p. 27.)

Kaulfussia amelloides , light bright blue,	5
amelloides rosea , rose, with red center,	5
amelloides atroviolacea , new; intense violet; the richest color imaginable,	10

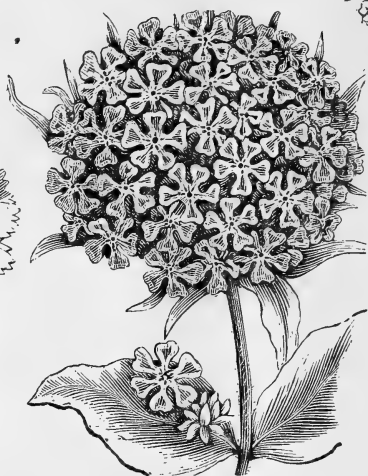
LEPTOSIPHON, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

A genus of low, hardy annuals, with small, beautiful flowers, not showy, but delicate and pretty. If seed is sown in the autumn, they will flower early and well, but they do not always bear our summer heat. A little shade, as the north side of a fence, is of advantage.

Leptosiphon , mixed varieties. (Engraving, p. 27.)	5
---	---



LYCHNIS HAAGEANA.



LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA.

LINUM, (Flax,) Nat. Ord. *Linaceæ*.

pkt. cts

Linum grandiflorum rubrum, a very beautiful half-hardy annual, of a neat, slender habit, with brilliant crimson blossoms throughout the summer; grows from 18 inches to two feet; planted a foot or more apart, makes a beautiful bed. (Engraving, p. 39.) . . . 10

LOBELIA, Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ*.

A class of plants of great utility and beauty when properly used. A few are hardy perennials, of robust habit, with erect spikes of flowers. *L. cardinalis* is the finest of these. Many varieties are of a trailing habit, and bear a profusion of delicate flowers, particularly adapted for hanging baskets and similar decorative purposes. *L. gracilis erecta* is a beautiful little compact plant, superb for edgings of beds, and pots. (Engraving, p. 31.)

Lobelia cardinalis, our native Cardinal Flower; spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; blooms first year if well started with heat, 10

Queen Victoria, splendid large scarlet flowers; dark leaves, 25

hybrida grandiflora, large dark blue flower, with white eye; very excellent, . . . 10

gracilis rosea, rose-colored; new, 10

gracilis erecta, of fine, compact growth, 10

ramosa, branching; very fine, large, dark blue flowers, 10

Erinus marmorata, marbled, blue and white, 10

Erinus compacta, deep, rich blue, 10

Erinus compacta alba, new and fine white, 10

Erinus azurea, light blue, white eye, large flower, 10

LUPINUS, (Lupine,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

A well-known genus, very conspicuous and showy. The following are hardy annuals. They do not transplant well. (Engraving, p. 33.)

Lupinus affinis, blue and white; 1 foot; very fine, 5

Cruikshankii, blue, white, and yellow; 3 feet, 5

Hartwegii, 2 feet; mixed colors, 5

hirsutissimus, hairy; 2 feet; very fine, 10

hybridus superbus, superb; purple, lilac, and yellow; 2 feet, 5

hybridus atrococcineus, bright crimson-scarlet, white tip; spikes large, . . . 10

tricolor mutabilis, new; cream color, changing to mottled purple, 20

Mixed varieties, 5

LYCHNIS, Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

Valuable, hardy perennials, generally flowering the first season. Some are quite well known, while others are comparatively new, and some of these are excellent.



LUPINE.

TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILA—PLANT AND FLOWER.

LYCHNIS — *Continued.*

pkt. ets.

Lychnis Chalcedonica , scarlet, its bright color giving it a fine appearance when grown in masses; 2 feet. (Engraving, p. 32.)	5
Chalcedonica carnea , flesh-colored; 2 feet,	5
Chalcedonica flore-albo , white; 2 feet,	5
Haageana , very beautiful flowers, large and brilliant, vermilion-colored; plant dwarfish; 1 foot. (Engraving, p. 32.)	20
Haageana hybrida , large flowers; white, rose, red, etc.; 1 foot,	20
Sieboldii , new; large and superb; white; 1 foot,	25
Presslii multiflora , very fine and free bloomer,	15
fulgens , very brilliant; 18 inches,	15
grandiflora gigantea , new; flowers very large, of various colors,	25

MALOPE, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

Very fine and showy half-hardy annuals. Seed may be sown in frames, and they will flower quite early; or they may be sown in the open ground where the plants are to blossom. Flowers single, resembling those of the Hollyhock. Grow two feet high, and should be about eighteen inches apart. (Engraving, p. 35.)

Malope grandiflora , large, purple flowers,	5
grandiflora alba , pure white,	5

MARIGOLD, (*Tagetes*.) Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Very effective half-hardy annuals, extremely showy in the garden, and continuing in flower from early in summer until frost. No possible objection to this class of flowers, but their peculiar fragrance. The African are the tallest, generally growing two feet, and are very showy; the French are more rich and perfect, and are from 6 to 18 inches high.

African Marigold , (<i>Tagetes erecta</i> .) Tall Orange, double,	5
Tall Sulphur, light yellow, double,	5
Tall Quilled Orange, double,	5
Tall Quilled Sulphur, light yellow, double,	5
All the above mixed,	5
French Marigold , (<i>Tagetes patula</i> .) Tall Orange, double,	5
Tall Brown, double; branching; 18 inches,	5
Tall Striped, yellow and brown striped; beautiful; 18 inches,	5
Dwarf Sulphur, double,	5



MIMULUS TIGRINUS FL. PL.



MARTYNIA.

MARIGOLD—*Continued*

	pkt. cts.
French Marigold, Dwarf Brown, double,	5
Striped Dwarf, double, yellow and brown,	5
Dunnett's New Orange, very superior, new,	10
Tall varieties mixed,	5
Dwarf varieties mixed,	5
Tagetes pulchra punctata , spotted, double, fine,	5
signata pumila , a beautiful plant, from 12 to 18 inches in height, forming a globular, dense mass of about the same diameter, as round as a ball. The flowers are single, bright yellow, marked with orange. The plant is very pretty, and late in the season is covered with flowers. (Engraving, p. 33.)	10

MARTYNIA, Nat. Ord. *Pedaliaceæ*.

Coarse, but free-growing, half-hardy annuals, about two feet in height, spreading. Flowers large and conspicuous. Should be planted two feet apart. May be sown in the open border, or transplanted.

Martynia formosa , (fragrans,) purple, very sweet-scented,	10
lutea, yellow,	10
craniolaria, white,	10
proboscidea, bluish flowers; seed-vessels, when tender, used for pickles,	10
All the above mixed,	10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. *Ficoidea*.

Half-hardy annuals, of dwarf habit and fine foliage; suitable for baskets, etc. Generally known as Ice and Dew-plant. (Engraving, p. 35.)

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum , (Ice Plant,) prized for its singular icy foliage,	5
tricolor, pink, with purple center,	5
tricolor album, white,	5
glabrum, light yellow,	5

MIGNONETTE, (Reseda,) Nat. Ord. *Resedaceæ*.

Reseda odorata, (Sweet Mignonette,) a well-known, fragrant, little hardy annual, essential in every garden; per oz. 25 cents. (Engraving, p. 35.) 5 |

grandiflora ameliorata , a very large and vigorous variety of Mignonette, and quite as fragrant as the old sort,	15
---	----

MIMULUS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Very pretty, delicate, free-flowering, beautiful plants, not showy for the garden, but fine for winter flowering, or for baskets. The seed is very fine and needs care in sowing.



1. OBELISCARIA.

2. MIGNONETTE.

3. MALOPE.

4. ICE PLANT.

5. PALAFOXIA.



MYOSOTIS.

MIRABILIS.

MIMULUS — Continued.

	pkt. cts.
<i>Mimulus roseus pallidus</i> , new and very fine,	20
<i>cupreus</i> , beautiful, orange and crimson,	20
<i>hybridus tigrinus</i> , as beautifully spotted as the finest <i>Calceolarias</i> ,	10
<i>hybridus tigrinus bruneus</i> , stems and leaves dark brown, with very large, deep yellow, dotted flowers; new,	25
<i>hybridus tigrinus flore-pleno</i> , a new double <i>Mimulus</i> from Mr. Bull's celebrated collection; flowers more durable than any other <i>Mimulus</i> . (Engraving, p. 34.)	50
<i>cardinalis</i> , fine scarlet,	10
<i>moschatus</i> , (Musk Plant,)	10
<i>quinquevulnerus maximus</i> , from finest named varieties,	10

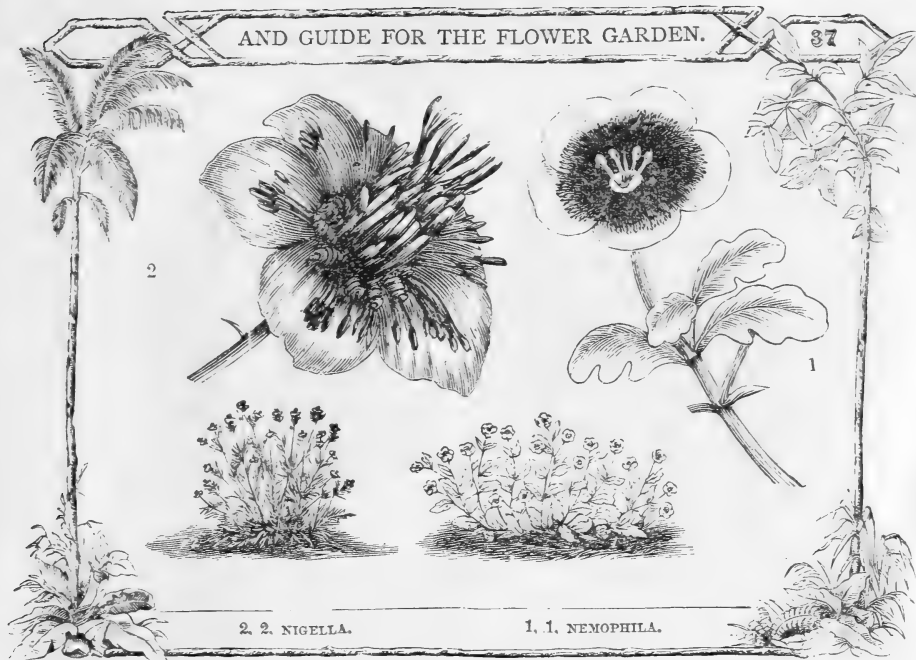
MIRABILIS, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceae*.

Mirabilis Jalapa is the old and well-known Marvel of Peru, or Four-o'clock. It is really a beautiful plant, of fine habit, glossy, bright foliage, with fragrant flowers, beautifully colored and marked. Should be treated as a half-hardy annual. About two feet in height, and branches freely. Plant about two feet apart. Makes a fine summer hedge, if set in a row, ten or twelve inches apart. Seed may be set in the open ground where plants are needed. The roots may be preserved, like Dahlias, during the winter.

Marvel of Peru, (<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i>), Chamois,	10
Crimson,	10
Lilac,	10
Lilac, striped with White,	10
Tricolor,	10
Red, striped with White,	10
Violet,	10
White,	10
Yellow,	10
Yellow and Red,	10
All the above mixed,	10
<i>foliis-variegatis</i> , flowers of a variety of colors; leaves light green, striped,	10
<i>Mirabilis longiflora</i> , white, exceedingly sweet-scented; flower tube 3 or 4 inches long,	10
<i>longiflora violacea</i> , same as above, but violet color,	10

MYOSOTIS, Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceae*.

Small, pretty plants, mostly perennials that flower the first season if sown early, bearing an abundance of small star-like white and blue flowers. Delight in a rather moist situation, but will answer in any fair garden soil. Fine for moist rock-work. All the blue varieties are commonly called Forget-me-not. *M. palustris* is the old and popular Forget-me-not.



2. 2. NIGELLA.

1. 1. NEMOPHILA.

MYOSOTIS—Continued.

	pkt. cts
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i> , blue; 6 inches,	10
alpestris, white; 6 inches,	10
alpestris rosea, a new rose-colored variety of the Alpine Forget-me-not,	20
palustris, (Forget-me-not,) white and blue; 6 inches,	10
Azorica, dark blue; new; fine; 1 foot,	15
Azorica var. cælestina, flowers sky blue, and produced in great profusion,	25

NEMOPHILA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

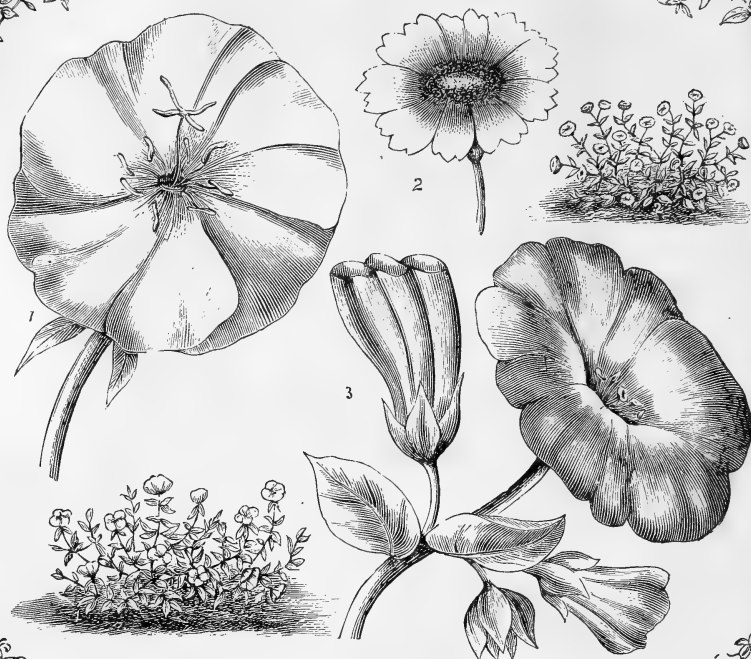
A beautiful class of hardy, low annuals, very free bloomers, and the blossoms are extremely delicate as well as beautiful. They do best if sown in a frame and transplanted early, as the hot sun injures the flowers; but do finely all summer, if planted in a rather cool, shady place. Set about six inches apart. A few plants set early among spring-flowering bulbs, such as Tulips, etc., flower splendidly, and a few seeds scattered over the beds of bulbs in the fall have always flowered beautifully with me. Some of my customers, particularly at the West, report great success with these beautiful and delicate flowers, but as a general thing they are not as satisfactory here as in Europe, where they are universally popular.

<i>Nemophila insignis</i> , beautiful light blue,	5
insignis striata, white and blue striped,	5
insignis marginata, celestial blue, edged with white,	5
maculata, large, white flower, blotched with violet,	5
maculata grandiflora, flowers very large and showy,	10
atomaria, white, spotted,	5
atomaria oculata, very pretty light blue, with large, dark eye,	5
discoidalis elegans, rich, velvety maroon, bordered with white,	5
discoidalis marmorata,	5
The above mixed,	5

NIGELLA, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

Curious hardy annuals, with finely cut leaves, very singular flowers, and quite showy. The leaves and seeds of most species are aromatic. Seed may be sown in the flowering beds, or they may be transplanted with care.

<i>Nigella Damascena</i> , light blue; double; about 1 foot,	5
Damascena nana, dwarf; variety of colors; 6 inches,	5
Hispanica alba, large-flowered; very fine; 18 inches,	5
Hispanica atropurpurea, purplish-blue; fine; 18 inches,	5
Fontanesiana, much like <i>N. atropurpurea</i> , but blooms two months earlier,	10



1, 1 GENOTHERA.

2, 2, OXYURA.

3, NOLANO.

NOLANO, Nat. Ord. *Nolanaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Trailing, hardy annuals; flowers resembling *Convolvulus minor*. Fine for hanging baskets, rock-work, etc. Prefer a light soil.

<i>Nolano atriplicifolia</i> , blue, white and yellow,	5
<i>grandiflora</i> , large; variety of colors,	5
<i>grandiflora alba</i> ,	5
<i>paradoxa violacea</i> , violet, with white center; splendid,	5

OBELISCARIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Showy plants, to be treated as half-hardy annuals. About eighteen inches in height. Flowers curious, with acorn-like centers and drooping petals. (Engraving, p. 85.)

<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i> , ray flowers rich velvety crimson, edged with yellow,	5
<i>aurantiaca</i> , yellow; new,	10

GENOTHERA, (Evening Primrose,) Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

A very fine genus of showy plants, opening their flowers suddenly in the latter part of the day, and making a most brilliant exhibition during the evening and early in the morning. Some of the large varieties will attract as much attention as anything that can be grown. Some are perennials, but the following, which are the best, all flower the first season.

<i>Genothera Veitchii</i> , a very pretty half-hardy annual, growing about 1 foot; flowers bright yellow, with a red spot at the base of each petal,	5
<i>rosea</i> , dwarf; perennial; not quite hardy; flowers first season; rose-colored,	10
<i>versicolor</i> , chamois, or pinkish and red,	5
<i>cinnabarina</i> , rich orange yellow, throat salmon; perennial,	5
<i>acaulis alba</i> , a very dwarf or rather stemless plant, the leaves lying close to the ground. The flower is snowy white, about four inches across, with a calyx tube four or five inches in length. Each plant produces one, and sometimes two and three of these beautiful flowers almost every evening. Grow plants in frame, or seed-bed, and set about six inches apart,	10



1. LINUM 2. PERILLA.

PHACELIA.

ÆNOTHERA — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

Ænothera Lamarckiana grandiflora. This is one of the most showy of the genus. The plant grows about three feet high, branches freely, and blossoms abundantly. Flowers bright yellow, four inches and more in diameter. Flowers well the second year, unless the plants are exhausted by excessive blooming the first, . . . 5

OXYURA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Oxyura chrysanthemoides, a free-flowering, hardy annual, about 18 inches in height; flowers golden yellow, edged with white; a beautiful plant. (Engraving, p. 38.) . . . 5

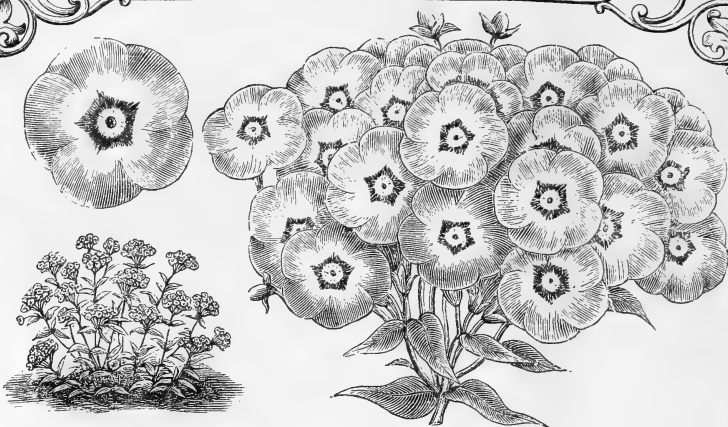
PALAFoxIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Palafoxia Hookeriana, a very fine new annual, of a dwarf, branching habit; the flowers are rosy crimson, with a dark center; continues in bloom well through the summer. (Engraving, p. 35.) . . . 10

PANSY, (*Viola tricolor*), Nat. Ord. *Violaceæ*.

A popular flower with both florists and amateurs, giving abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety, and greeting us in the earliest spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. It will flower better in the middle of the summer, if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun; but in almost any situation will give fine flowers in the spring and autumn. If plants come into bloom in the heat of summer, the flowers will be small at first; but as the weather becomes cooler, they will increase in size and beauty. To give good flowers the plant must be vigorous, and make a rapid growth. No flower is more easily ruined by ill treatment. The fancy varieties are of fine habit, great beauty, and are well adapted to our climate. My Pansy seed is the choicest, from the most noted growers of Europe, or of my own prize flowers, and can be relied upon for magnificent bloom. Seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground. I have obtained the first prize for Pansies at the New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio State Fairs, and at every exhibition where I have shown them. (Engraving, p. 45.)

Pansy, King of the Blacks, almost coal black, coming true from seed, . . . 20
Sky Blue, with lovely new shades of light and nearly sky blue; very fine, . . . 20
Violet, with white border; very fine; somewhat resembling the fancy Geraniums, . . . 20
Red, bright coppery colors, but not strictly red, . . . 20
Pure Yellow, generally true to color, . . . 20
White, sometimes slightly marked with red or purple, . . . 20
Striped and Mottled, extra, and very showy, . . . 20
Yellow Margined, beautiful color, with margin or belt of yellow, . . . 20
Marbled Purple, new colors; very fine, . . . 20
Bronzed Auricula-flowered, new; very fine French variety, . . . 25
Cliveden Purple, very rich, deep purple, . . . 25
Mixed seed of above sorts, . . . 20



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

PERILLA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*.

pkt. cts

Perilla Nankinensis, an ornamental-leaved, half-hardy annual; leaves deep mulberry, or dark purple; 18 inches; very desirable for its foliage. (Engraving, p. 33.) 5

PETUNIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*.

A well-known and favorite hardy annual. The improved varieties of the few past years are splendid. Seed sown in the spring will produce flowering plants in June that will continue to bloom abundantly until frost. Seed may be sown in a cold-frame or hot-bed, or in the open ground. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. They come pretty true from seed, though not reliable in this respect, and inclined to sport. Plants from seed are larger, more healthy, and produce more flowers than those from cuttings, and commence flowering almost as early. The Petunia seed I offer is from selected plants grown in pots, especially for seed, and I think it is of unusual excellence. (See colored plate.)

Petunia hybrida grandiflora Kermesina ,	35
grandiflora maculata , splendid spotted,	25
grandiflora venosa , variety of colors, beautifully veined,	25
grandiflora rosea , splendid large flowers, bright rose, white throat,	25
grandiflora marginata , large flowers, bordered and veined with green,	25
grandiflora striata , large flower, finely striped,	25
Countess of Ellesmere , dark rose, with fine white throat,	10
Blotched and Striped ,	25
Finest mixed ,	10
Vick's New Fringed , 25 seeds,	50

Double. The seed I offer is the best to be obtained, I think. The double Petunia bears no seed, and very little pollen. Double flowers are produced by fertilizing single flowers with pollen of the double. This is a very slow and expensive process, and is not always successful. Package of 50 seeds, 25

PHACELIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceae*.

Rather interesting and curious hardy annuals. Hardly enough flowers for the foliage, but good for bouquets, especially the blue. (Engraving, p. 39.)

Phacelia congesta , light blue,	5
tanacetifolia alba , white,	5

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceae*.

No annual equals the Phlox for a brilliant and constant display. Indeed, if confined to one plant for the decoration of the lawn or border, the *Phlox Drummondii* would be my choice over any annual or perennial with which I am acquainted. It seems to have every desirable quality for this purpose. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or in a cold-frame or hot-bed earlier in the season; and in either case, from June, during the whole summer and autumn, they make a most brilliant bed of showy yet delicate flowers. A good bed of Phloxes is a sight that dazzles the eye with its brilliancy. Every one who cultivates



1



E. FID. 1881

1, 1, *PODOLEPIS*.

DOUBLE POPPY.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII—*Continued.*

pkt. cts.

only half-a-dozen annuals should have *Phlox Drummondii*. Some varieties are of extremely delicate coloring, while others are brilliant and dazzling; and when mixed in a bed, show an almost endless variety of colors. The Phlox, in a good rich soil, will grow more than eighteen inches in height, but as there is not sufficient strength in the main stem, it will not stand entirely erect. A foot apart is quite near enough to set the plants, unless the soil is very poor. If too thick, they suffer from mildew. The Phlox makes a very good border or low summer hedge. The finest effect, however, is produced by planting each color in separate beds or in ribbon fashion, its constant bloom making it very desirable for these purposes.

Phlox Drummondii, Deep Blood Purple,	10
Brilliant Scarlet,	10
Large Blue, white eye; the nearest to blue of the Phloxes, but really a fine purple,	10
rosea, beautiful rose color,	10
rosea albo-oculata, beautiful rose, with distinct white eye; new,	10
Leopoldi, splendid deep pink, with white eye,	10
Radowitzii, rose, striped with white,	10
Radowitzii Kermesina striata, crimson, striped with white; new,	10
Radowitzii violacea, violet, striped with white; new,	10
flore-albo, pure white,	10
flore-albo oculata, pure white, with purple eye,	10
rosea marmorata, fine rose, marbled, white eye; new,	10
marmorata violacea, fine violet marbled; new,	10
Chamois Rose, very delicate and fine; new,	15
variabilis, violet and lilac,	10
Isabellina, new; light, dull yellow,	15
Violet Queen, violet, with a large white eye, very large,	15
All varieties mixed,	10

PLATYSTEMON, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*.

Platystemon Californicus, a low-growing, hardly annual, spreading in habit, flowering freely; fine for small beds, edgings, baskets, etc.; creamy, spotted with orange; fragrant. (Engraving, p. 45.)

5

PODOLEPIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.

Pretty, free-flowering plants, very graceful, somewhat resembling the *Rhodanthes*. Generally grow about a foot high.



SINGLE AND DOUBLE PORTULACA.



RICINUS.

PODOLEPIS — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
<i>Podolepis auriculata</i> , bright yellow,	10
<i>gracilis</i> , pinkish,	5
<i>gracilis alba</i> , white,	5

POPPY, (*Papaver*,) Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

Very showy and well-known border flowers. The following are hardy annuals, or hardy perennials that flower the first season, and all fine. Rather difficult to transplant, and will do well if the seed is sown, early in the spring, where the plants are to flower. The large double varieties are extremely brilliant and showy, growing about two feet in height, and in proper situations are not surpassed by any border flower. Don't despise them because they are *only* Poppies. The true Opium Poppy, the variety used for Opium growing, is a large, white, single flower. (Engraving, p. 41.)

Poppy, <i>Ranunculus</i>-flowered , small, double, various colors,	5
Murselli , mixed colors, very showy, double,	5
Carnation , double, mixed colors,	5
involutratum maximum , fine; perennial,	5
Pæony-flowered , large flowers, very double; mixed colors,	5
somniferum , (Opium Poppy), true, single; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 15 cents, . .	5
somniferum fl. pl. , (Double Opium Poppy), splendid large flowers; twelve separate colors, each color,	5
somniferum fl. pl. , (Double Opium Poppy), mixed colors,	5

PORTULACA, Nat. Ord. *Portulacacæ*.

Brilliant, popular hardy annuals, with large, salver-shaped flowers, purple, crimson, yellow, white, striped, etc. Perfectly hardy, and delight in a warm situation and sandy soil. There are few low-growing plants that can be compared to this for brilliance of color and abundance of blossom. Excellent for a bed on the lawn, which should be full and rounding toward the center, or for making ribbon beds. Sow the seed in the open ground early.

Portulaca alba striata , white, striped with rose and red,	5
caryophylloides , rose, striped with deep carmine,	5
New Rose , fine rose color,	5
Thellussonii , fine crimson,	5
splendens , rosy purple,	5
aurea , straw-colored,	5



SCABIOSA.



DOUBLE DWARF SCABIOSA.

PORTULACA — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
<i>Portulaca aurea vera</i> , deep golden yellow,	5
<i>aurea striata</i> , sulphur yellow, striped with gold,	5
Fine mixed,	5
Double Rose-flowered , a perfectly double variety, as much so as the most perfect Rose, and of many brilliant colors as well as striped. About half the plants produced from seeds are double, the others single and semi-double. First quality, imported, mixed colors,	25
Double Rose-flowered , seven different colors — crimson, rosy-purple, rose, white, rose striped with carmine, orange, yellow—each color,	25

RICINUS, (Castor Oil Bean,) Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*.

Plants with very ornamental foliage and showy fruit, of stately growth and quite a tropical appearance. With other ornamental-leaved plants, they make a most attractive bed on the lawn, and are also desirable when grown as single specimens. Plant the seed in the open ground, in a dry situation, and as early as safe in the spring. The same soil and treatment that will give good early corn is just suitable for the Ricinus. In the latter part of the summer the splendid spikes, composed of the seed-vessels, will be gorgeous. Some of the varieties have spikes of a beautiful metallic green, others of a fine, almost transparent pink and scarlet, which seem almost to illuminate the grounds. There is no ornamental-leaved plant for out-door decoration for ordinary use equal to the Ricinus. (Engraving, p. 42.)

<i>Ricinus macrocarpus</i> , whitish foliage, beautiful; 6 feet,	10
<i>purpureus</i> , purple, magnificent; 6 feet,	10
<i>Borboniensis</i> , beautiful; splendid large leaves; 15 feet,	10
<i>sarigneus</i> , blood red stalks, scarlet fruit; one of the best; 5 feet,	5
<i>Africanus hybridus</i> , new and fine; stalk and fruit rose; 6 feet,	10
<i>giganteus</i> , new; very large, fine and showy; 6 feet,	10
New species from the Philippines; gigantic leaves; 6 to 10 feet,	15
<i>nanus microcarpus</i> , dwarf, only 2 to 3 feet in height; fine for the outside of groups,	15
<i>communis</i> , (<i>Palma Christi</i>), common Castor Oil Bean,	5

SALPIGLOSSIS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*.

A very fine and too much neglected half-hardy annual. The colors are varied and of peculiar richness, the texture resembling the richest velvet, and beautifully pencilled. About eighteen inches in height; dwarf, one foot. Set about six inches apart, they make a magnificent bed. Seed may be sown under glass; but will do well out-doors, especially in a light sandy soil, in which they always do best. (Engraving, p. 45.)



1



1, SCABIOSA STELLATA

SCHIZANTHUS PINNATUS.

SALPIGLOSSIS — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
<i>Salpiglossis coccinea</i> , splendid scarlet,	10
<i>azurea grandiflora</i> , large, blue,	10
<i>purpurea</i> , purple,	10
<i>sulphurea</i> , yellow,	10
<i>atrococcinea</i> , deep scarlet, beautifully spotted; new,	10
<i>variabilis</i> , splendid; new; very large flowers,	10
Mixed colors, extra, from selected flowers,	10
Dwarf, finest mixed colors,	10

SALVIA, Nat. Ord. *Labiata*.

Very ornamental plants for beds or borders, growing freely in any light, rich soil; from eighteen inches to two feet in height. Their beautiful spikes of gay flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Must be treated as tender annuals, and plants should get a good start in the hot-bed, and not be planted out before the weather is warm. Very little success must be expected from sowing seed in the open ground, unless in a very favorable climate. They make fine fall and winter ornaments for the house or conservatory. Two to three feet high. (Engraving, p. 45.)

<i>Salvia Roemeriana</i> , scarlet; beautiful,	15
<i>punicea nana</i> , scarlet; dwarf; splendid; new; tender; 18 inches,	10
<i>coccinea</i> , scarlet; small, but good,	10
<i>coccinea splendens</i> , scarlet; large and showy,	10
<i>bicolor</i> , blue and white; fine,	5

SANVITALIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

<i>Sanvitalia procumbens flore-pleno</i> , a beautiful, low plant, creeping, with bright yellow double flowers; fine for pots, baskets, etc. (Engraving, p. 45.)	10
--	----

SCABIOSA, (Mourning Bride,) Nat. Ord. *Dipsacæ*.

A very showy and pretty class of half-hardy annuals, excellent for beds and for cutting for table bouquets and other ornaments. Of all colors from almost black to white. The tall varieties are about two feet in height, the flowers being supported on long wiry stems. The dwarf are about one foot high. May be grown in frames, or the seed sown in the open ground quite early in the spring. Plants, if thrifty in the autumn, often live through the winter, and flower finely the second season.

<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i> , Dark Purple. (Engraving, p. 43.)	5
Brick Color,	5



EICHORN.

1, SALPIGLOSSIS.

2, PANSY.

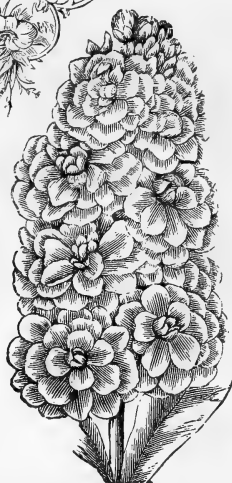
3, PLATYSTEMON.

4, SALVIA.

5, SOLANUM.

6, MIMOSA.

7, SANVITALIA.



TEN-WEEKS STOCK.

SCABIOSA — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
Scabiosa , Dark Purple and White,	5
Lilac and Purple,	5
Lilac,	5
White,	5
All colors mixed,	5
Dwarf, mixed colors,	5
stellata , starry; seed vessels excellent for winter bouquets. (Engraving, p. 44.)	5
nana fl. pl. var. , a double dwarf Scabiosa. The flowers are of all the beautiful colors of this family. The plant is of a roundish, dwarf, compact habit, and a most abundant bloomer until after very hard frosts. For appearance of flower, see engraving, p. 43.	10

SCHIZANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

An interesting and beautiful class of half-hardy annuals not often seen in gardens. Fine for green-house in winter, or other in-door decoration, and best suited for these uses. Somewhat of a climbing habit, and if supported, grows three feet in height, bearing hundreds of bright singularly colored flowers. Heavy rains and the hot sun often injure plants out-of-doors. Sow the seed in a hot-bed, if possible.

Schizanthus grandiflorus oculus , various shades, fine blue center; new,	5
pinnatus , rose and purple; very pretty. (Engraving, p. 44.)	5
retusus , scarlet, rose and orange; very fine,	5
retusus albus , white and yellow,	5
Grahami , red and orange,	5

SENSITIVE PLANT, (*Mimosa*), Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Mimosa pudica , a tender annual, curious from the fact that, when touched, its leaves close and droop, from which habit the name is derived. It requires starting in heat, and must not be put in the open ground until the weather is quite warm. Most suitable for house culture. (Engraving, p. 45.)	5
--	---

SILENE, Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

Silene pendula ruberrima , a low, branching plant, covering as much ground as a strong Verbena; branches brownish red, and the leaves and calyx partaking of the same color, giving the plant a very striking aspect; flowers bright carmine-rose, in great profusion; and if the bloom were more enduring, would be a great favorite. In flower usually during the month of June. Young plants endure the winter. (Eng. p. 27.)	5
---	---

SOLANUM, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

A genus of the most beautiful ornamental fruit-bearing plants. Seed should be sown under glass, and the plants treated as the common Egg Plant. (Engraving, p. 45.)



2. VINCA.

1. 1. TROPEOLUM.

SOLANUM — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
<i>Solanum marginatum</i> , with silvery, glittering leaves; new; 2 feet,	10
Gilo, scarlet fruit, size of Cherry; 2 feet,	5
White Egg,	10
Scarlet Egg,	10
Texanum, Tomato-shaped, wax-like, vermillion,	5

STOCK, TEN-WEEKS, (*Mathiola annua*), Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

The Ten-Weeks or Annual Stock presents nearly or quite all the requisites of a perfect flowering plant—good habit, fine foliage, beautiful flowers of almost every delicate and desirable tint, delightful fragrance, early flowering, and abundance of blossoms. Flowers in splendid spikes. The seeds offered are from the best German grower of this splendid flower, all from selected pot plants, and more than three-fourths will produce fine double blossoms. Seeds may be sown in the hot-bed or cold-frame; or in the open ground in May. Easily transplanted when small. They should be removed from the seed-bed before they become "drawn," or slender, or the flowers will be poor. Make the soil deep and rich. Set the plants about twelve inches apart. Half-hardy annuals. If the plants that are not too far advanced are taken up carefully in the autumn, and potted, they will flower elegantly in the house in the winter. It is a good plan to sow a few late in the season for this purpose. After growing in the house they can be put out in the ground, and will generally flower well the second season. (Engravings, p. 46.)

Stock, New Largest-flowering Dwarf. Plant of dwarf habit, with magnificent large spikes of very large double flowers; all colors mixed,	20
New Largest-flowering Dwarf, white, flesh-color, rose, rose-carmine, carmine, crimson, light blue, deep blue, lilac, violet, purple, light brown, dark brown, reddish-brown, brick red, aurora color, chamois, canary yellow, ash color, etc.; colors in separate packages, each color,	20
New Largest-flowering Dwarf, Blood Red, the richest, deepest colored Stock grown; new, and a great acquisition in color,	25
Newest Large-flowering Pyramidal Dwarf. Plant of pyramidal habit, with long spikes of very large flowers, very fine; many choice colors mixed,	20
New Large-flowering Pyramidal, Celestial Blue, new and excellent color,	50
Dwarf German, a fine dwarf variety; very free bloomer; mixed colors,	20
Branching, German; pretty large growth; habit of plant branching; spikes of flowers numerous, long and rather loose; fine for bouquets; mixed colors,	20
Wallflower-leaved, smooth, dark, shining leaves, like the Wallflower; dwarf habit; fine flower. Set only six inches apart. Mixed colors,	20
Early Autumn-flowering, commences flowering in the autumn, and if removed to the house, will bloom during the winter. This variety will not flower before frost unless plants are set out early in the spring; mixed colors,	25



VINCA.



VERBENA.

STOCK, TEN-WEEKS — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
Stock, New Hybrid , the foliage between rough and Wallflower-leaved; flowers large and splendid; mixed colors,	20
semperflorens , or Perpetual-flowering , dwarf; fine flowers; very free bloomer late in the season,	20
Miniature , only about six inches in height; fine for edgings, if the plants are set four or five inches apart, and makes a beautiful bed,	20
Large-flowering Ten-Weeks, Dark Blood Red, Wallflower-leaved , new,	20

TROPÆOLUM, Nat. Ord. *Tr. paolaceae.*

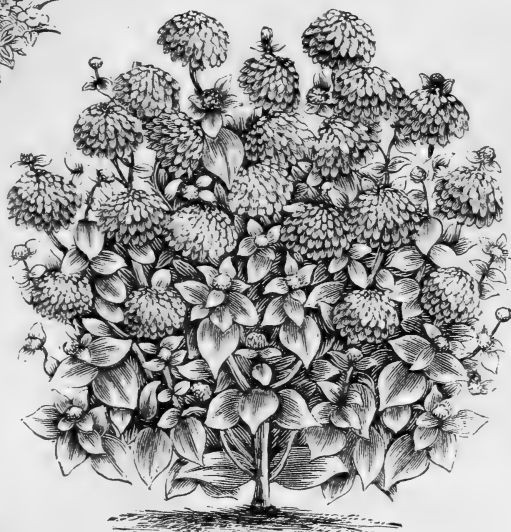
A very splendid class of half-hardy annuals, generally known as the Nasturtium. Flowers of all the different shades of yellow, orange and red. This flower has of late been much improved, the blossoms being larger and more showy. The varieties of *T. majus* and *T. Lobbianum* (*hybridum*,) are fine climbers for covering arbors, trellises, etc., but the latter is best fitted for in-door decorations, and will be found described in the appropriate place among the climbers; but, when allowed to run on the ground, and pegged down, they make a most brilliant bed, especially if a few of the largest leaves are removed and the straggling branches pinched. *T. minus* and its varieties are dwarf, round-headed plants, about a foot high, and in Europe are very popular, and make very fine beds. In a hot, dry climate they are not so useful. (Engraving, p. 47.)

Tropæolum minus, Dark Crimson ,	10
Crystal Palace Gem , sulphur, spotted with maroon,	10
Dwarf Spotted , yellow, spotted with crimson,	10
Tom Thumb Beauty , orange and vermilion,	10
Tom Thumb Yellow ,	10
Carter's Tom Thumb , scarlet,	10
Tom Thumb Rose , a new color in Nasturtiums; habit similar to <i>Scarlet Tom Thumb</i> ,	20
King of Tom Thumbs , new; foliage dark bluish green; flowers brilliant scarlet, produced in great abundance, making a blaze of brilliance,	15
King Theodore , new; flowers very dark,	15
Mixed varieties,	£

VERBENA, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceae.*

Well-known and universally popular bedding plants; may be treated as half-hardy annuals. Seeds should be sown under glass, if possible, early in the spring. Plants grown from seed are much more healthy, and make larger and hardier plants than those grown from cuttings, and are also very fragrant.

Verbena hybrida , choice seed, saved only from the most beautiful named flowers,	20
Striped , excellent flowers, with broad, Carnation-like stripes. Inclined to sport,	25
Montana , a hardy Verbena from the Rocky Mountains, that bears our winters well. Flowers bright rose, changing to lilac,	25



DOUBLE ZINNIA.



WHITLAVIA.

VINCA, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

A genus of beautiful green-house perennials, but may be treated as tender annuals for the garden. If sown under glass, and strong plants are set out early, in a warm situation, they will flower beautifully in the autumn, and may be potted for the house before frost. Not suitable for out-door sowing. (Engravings, p. 47, 48.)

Vinca rosea , rose; 2 feet,	15
rosea alba , white, red eye,	15
rosea nova spec. , pure white; new,	10

VIRGINIAN STOCK, (*Malcomia maritima*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

Pretty, free-flowering, little, hardy annuals; fine for small beds or edgings. May be sown where they are to bloom, or may be transplanted. Set about four inches apart. Should be grown in masses—a number of plants together. About six inches in height.

Virginian Stock , Red, White, and Rose; each color,	5
Mixed colors,	5

WHITLAVIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

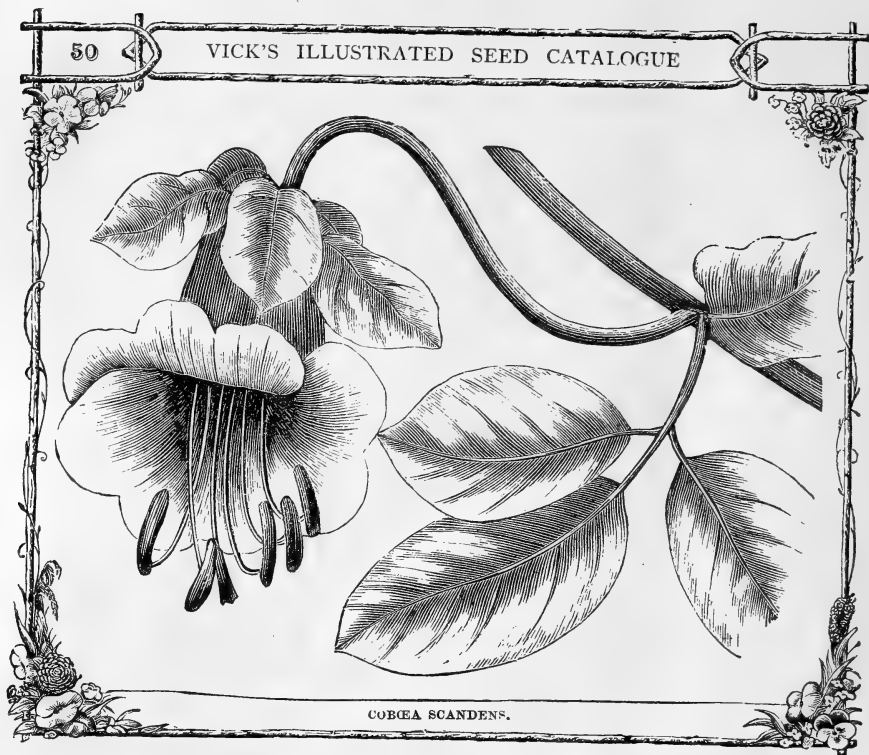
Neat hardy annuals. The foliage is delicate, and the flowers very beautiful bells, less than an inch in length. The plants are hardy, but sometimes suffer in hot, dry weather.

Whitlavia grandiflora , hardy annual, ten inches high, violet-blue, bell-shaped flowers,	5
grandiflora alba , similar to the above, but white; new,	5
gloxinoides , an elegant variety, of the same habit as <i>W. grandiflora</i> , but larger flowers; tube of the corolla pure white, limb delicate light blue; new,	10

ZINNIA, NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERED, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

A splendid large plant and beautiful flower; as double as the Dahlia. It is perfectly adapted to our climate, will thrive in any good soil, and may be transplanted as safely as a Cabbage plant. Seeds may be sown under glass early in the spring, or in the open ground as soon as the danger from frost is over. Transplant when small. They like rather rough treatment, and cold, unpleasant weather will do them good after transplanting. The plants begin to blossom when quite small. The same flower will continue in perfection for two months. The plants branch freely, and grow over two feet in height. Set about twenty inches apart each way. My collection of Zinnias have been pronounced, by florists from England, France and Germany, the best in the world. I offer, this season, the Zinnia in separate colors. I do not think, however, that they are yet entirely true to color. The white, I believe, will be nearly or quite true to its character.

Zinnia, Double, Choicest, all the best colors mixed ,	10
Eight separate colors, scarlet, yellow, orange, purple, salmon, &c., each color,	10
Pure white,	25



COBÆA SCANDENS.

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.

The Climbers are a very important class of plants, and, in the hands of the skillful gardener or tasteful amateur, are made to assume any desired form. No other class of plants are so entirely subject to control. The strong growing varieties can be made, in a short time, to cover fences, arbors and buildings, and give both beauty and shade. Those of more delicate growth are invaluable for low screens, pots, baskets, and other decorative purposes. Care must be taken, however, to use these plants for the purposes to which they are adapted. Those that are delicate must not be given the work of the strong and robust, or they will fail to meet expectations. The necessary support must not only be furnished, but provided in time; for the plants once neglected, and given to a wrong course, cannot always be made to assume good habits even with much trouble.

CALAMPELIS, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Calampelis scabra, (*Eccremocarpus scaber*), a very beautiful climber; foliage very pretty; flowers bright orange, and produced in racemes; blooms profusely the latter part of the season. Seeds vegetate with some difficulty, and should be grown in heat. Good, strong plants should be obtained for setting out about the first of June; but most suitable for house culture. (Engraving, p. 51.) 10

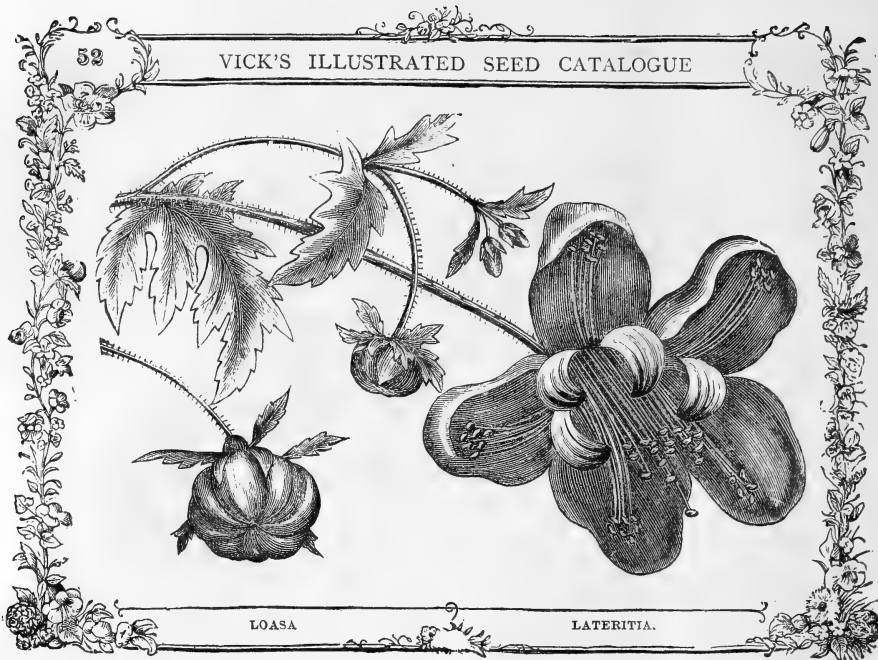
CARDIOSPERMUM, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum, a curious, half-hardy annual, from India, called Balloon Vine, or Love in a Puff, on account of its inflated, membranous capsule. Flowers not showy, but singular. Needs brush or some other support. (Engraving, p. 51.) 10

COBÆA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

Cobæa scandens, the most useful of climbers, on account of its rapid growth, fine foliage, and large blue flowers, and best adapted for house use. Plants should be grown in a hot-bed or frame. Seed requires some care in starting. If put in the open ground, it will generally rot, and the few that grow will be so late that but little growth and but few flowers will be produced before frost. We have, however, seen some remarkable exceptions to this rule, even here; and in the South and Southwest it does well in the open ground. When strong plants are set out early in the spring, in a rich soil, they often grow twenty or thirty feet, with several main branches. In the autumn the plants can be taken up and potted for the house, 10





LOASA

LATERITIA.

CONVOLVULUS, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

The well known *Convolvulus major*, or Morning Glory, makes a rapid growth, completely covering arbors, trellises or buildings, in a very short time. Seeds may be sown in the open ground, early in spring. Support should be furnished as soon as the plants show a disposition to run. If this is neglected too long, they will not afterwards attach themselves readily. (Engraving, p. 51.)

Convolvulus major , White,	5
White and violet striped,	5
White, striped with blue,	5
Dark blue,	5
Rose,	5
Lilac,	5
Violet striped,	5
Michauxii , fine striped,	5
incarnata , bright red,	5
atrosanguinea , dark red,	5
tricolor , new and fine; t.ree-colored,	5
All the above mixed,	5

DOLICHOS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

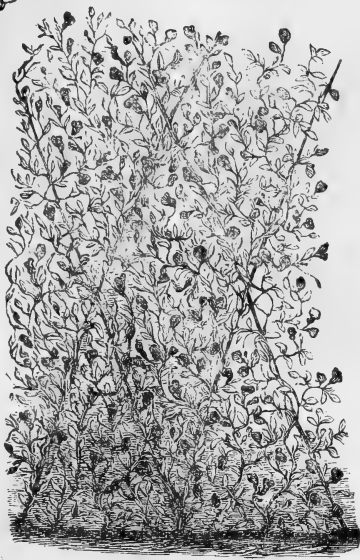
Very beautiful climbing plants, resembling the running bean, but the flowers are more beautiful, as the common name (Hyacinth Bean) indicates. The seed pods are as pretty as the flowers, being, in the purple-flowered variety, a beautiful purple, shining as though freshly varnished. The large varieties grow from six to twenty feet in height, but the growth upward may be checked by pinching off the tops. (Engraving, p. 51.)

Dolichos Lablab , (Hyacinth Bean), a very fine climber, with purple and lilac flowers,	10
albus nanus , white; dwarf,	10
spec. giganteus , large; free grower,	20

GOURDS AND CUCUMBERS, (ORNAMENTAL,) Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

A very useful class of plants for covering old trees, walls, fences, arbors, etc. The foliage is abundant, while the fruit is of the most singular forms and of bright peculiar markings. Treatment as for Squashes.

Gourd , Hercules' Club , large, long, club-shaped. (Engraving, p. 51.)	10
Smallest Lemon , yellow; neat and pretty. (Engraving, p. 51.)	10
Pear-formed , yellow and green, striped with cream. (Engraving, p. 51.)	10
Gooseberry , small, bright green; fine,	10
Striped Apple , small, yellow, beautifully striped,	10
Egg-formed , like the fruit of White Egg plant, very beautiful,	15
Orange , the well-known Mock Orange. (Engraving, p. 51.)	10
Calabash , the old-fashioned Dipper Gourd,	10



E. EICHORN

SWEET PEAS.

GOURDS AND CUCUMBERS — *Continued.*

	pkt.	cts.
Gourd, <i>Lagenaria vittata</i> , small, half green and half yellow, striped with cream. (Eng. p. 51.)	10	
Momordica Balsamina, very pretty; orange and red. (Engraving, p. 51.)	10	
Tricosanthes Colubrina, True-Serpent Gourd, striped like a serpent, changing to carmine. (Engraving, p. 51.)	10	
Cucurbita leucantha longissima,	10	
Cucumber, Cucumis dipsaceus, Teasel-like, yellow, very elegant. (Engraving, p. 51.)	10	

IPOMŒA, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

A superb genus of plants. Under the name of *Convolvulus*, we have given descriptions of the common Morning Glory, sometimes called *I. purpurea*. The *Ipomœas* are more tender than *Convolvulus*, with larger flowers, and are fine climbers. Do best started under glass, and afterwards planted in warm, sheltered situations. They are fine for green-house decoration, baskets, etc.

Ipomœa limbata elegantissima, a beautiful variety, with large, Convolvulus-like blossoms, of a rich mazarine blue, with a conspicuous white margin or belt.	15
grandiflora superba, fine large flowers, sky-blue, with broad border of snowy white,	15
Quamoclit, (Cypress Vine,) tender climber; flowers small but elegant and striking; foliage beautiful; mixed colors. (Engraving, p. 51.)	10
Scarlet, White, Rose, each color,	10

LOASA, Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ*.

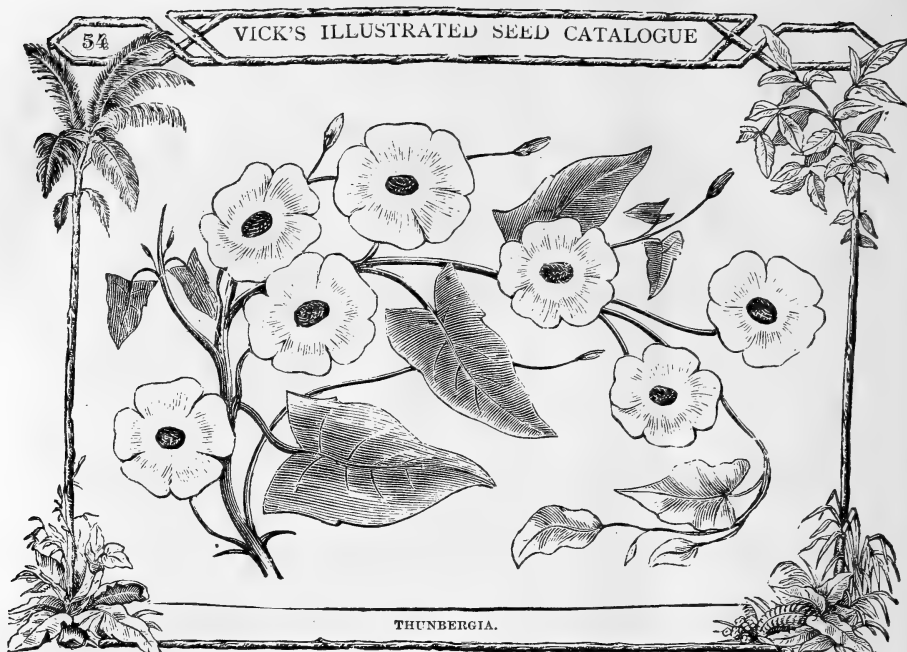
Fine climbers, with very curious and beautiful flowers, borne in great abundance. The branches are covered with stinging hairs that give pain when touched. In training the plants, it is necessary to use gloves.

Loasa nitida, yellowish; light green leaves,	5
lateritia, large dark red flowers in abundance. (Engraving p. 52.)	10
Herbertii, fine scarlet,	10

MAURANDYA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Graceful and free-blooming climbers, for the green-house or out-door culture, but especially useful for baskets and other in-door decorations. Plants should be grown in the hot-bed or green-house, and put out in the garden when the weather becomes warm. Grow five or six feet in height. Flowers like Foxglove in form. (Engraving, p. 51.)

Maurandya Barclayana, blue and white,	15
Barclayana purpurea grandiflora, dark blue; new,	15



THUNBERGIA.

MAURANDYA — Continued.

pkt. cts.

Maurandya Barclayana Scarlet, mauve,	15
Finest mixed,	15

PEAS, FLOWERING, (Lathyrus,) Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.

The Flowering Peas are among the most useful and beautiful of our hardy annuals. Nothing can be better for cutting for bouquets. For a garden hedge or screen, or little clumps, supported by common pea sticks, exceedingly desirable. If the soil is rich, they will grow six feet in height; and continue in flower all summer, if the blossoms are cut freely or the pods picked off as fast as they appear. The *Sweet* varieties are as fragrant as Mignonette, and should be planted in every garden. Sow three or four inches deep, pretty thickly, as early in spring as possible; don't wait for warm weather. Hoe up as for common garden peas, and furnish support early. The engravings show flowers of the natural size; also a section of a Sweet Pea hedge. I am so desirous to encourage the general culture of this sweet flower, that I have made the prices very low — the papers are large, and the price by the pound and ounce about cost. (Engravings, p. 53.)

Pea, Lord Anson's Light Blue ; 2 feet; delicate, small flowers; no fragrance,	5
Lord Anson's White ; 2 feet; same habit as above,	5
Scarlet Tangier ; 4 feet; no fragrance,	5
Painted Lady Tangier ; 4 feet; red petals, white center; no fragrance,	5
Scarlet Winged ; beautiful small flowers; low, creeper,	5
Yellow Winged ; same habit as Scarlet Winged,	5
Sweet, Scarlet Invincible , a beautiful new deep scarlet variety; lb., \$6; oz., 40 c.,	15
Scarlet; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10
Scarlet, striped with White; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10
White; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10
Purple, striped with White; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10
Painted Lady, rose and white; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10
Blue Edged, white and pink, edged with blue; per lb., \$4.50; per oz., 30 cts.,	10
Black, very dark, brownish purple; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 40 cents,	15
Black, with Light Blue, brownish purple and light blue; lb., \$6; oz., 40 cts.,	15
All colors mixed; per lb., \$1.00; per ounce, 10 cents,	5

PHASEOLUS, (Bean,) Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.

Very useful running annuals, for making screens, etc. If the soil is deep and a little damp, they flower the better. (Engraving, p. 51.)

Phaseolus bicolor , (Scarlet Runner,)	5
Painted Lady,	5
White Lady,	5



TROPÆOLUM PEREGRINUM—(CANARY FLOWER.)

SCYPANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Loasacææ*.

pkt. cts.

Scypanthus elegans, a very pretty climber; flowers yellow, curious, 15**THUNBERGIA**, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceææ*.

Good half-hardy annuals in the garden; but much better for the house and conservatory, where they flower beautifully. Of twining habit, and need support, though they do well when allowed to run over the bed. Succeed best if started under glass. Excellent for baskets and all house decoration, for which they should be much more generally used in preference to many poor weedy things entirely worthless, and others much inferior, that strangely seem to be received with more favor. The only objection to the Thunbergia is that it starts rather slowly; but when it begins to run, it makes rapid growth. (Engraving, p. 54.)

Thunbergia Bakeri , pure white; very fine,	15
alata , yellow, or buff, with dark eye,	15
alata unicolor , yellow,	15
aurantiaca , bright orange, with dark eye,	15
aurantiaca unicolor , bright orange,	15
Above mixed,	15

TROPÆOLUM, Nat. Ord. *Tropæolacææ*.

Tropæolum majus is a fine climber, growing ten or twelve feet in height, comprising several varieties, differing in the color of both flower and foliage. In some the leaves are a bright lively green, in others very dark. The flowers are of all shades of yellow, scarlet, striped and spotted. Seed may be planted in the open ground, or transplanted. *T. Lobbianum* is very desirable for the greenhouse, and will answer well for a summer climber when started in the house. *T. peregrinum* is the popular Canary Flower. The Tropæolums grow freely from cuttings, and are admirable for the house in the winter.

Tropæolum majus atropurpureum , dark crimson,	10
coccineum , scarlet,	10
Dunett's Orange , dark orange,	10
Edward Otto , splendid bronze, silky and glittering; new,	15
Scheuerianum , straw color, striped with brown,	10
Scheuerianum coccineum , scarlet, striped,	15
Schulzii , brilliant scarlet,	15
luteum , yellow,	10
Common mixed; the green seed pods used for pickles; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Tropæolum Lobbianum , Caroline Smith , spotted,	20
Lilli Smith , orange-scarlet,	20
Napoleon III. , yellow, striped with vermilion,	25
Giant of Battles , brilliant carmine,	25
Queen Victoria , vermilion, striped with scarlet,	25
Mixed varieties,	20
Tropæolum peregrinum , (Canary Flower),	15

TWEEDIA, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadacææ*.

Tweedia cærulea, handsome hardy climber, with blue flowers; should be sown early, in heat, to obtain strong plants and good flowers, 10



1, 1, ACROCLINIUM.

2, 2, AMMOBIUM.

3, 3, GOMPHRENA.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

The Everlasting, or Eternal Flowers, as they are sometimes called, have of late attracted a good deal of attention in all parts of the world, and are becoming generally cultivated. The plants do not appear very important when the garden is gay with scores of Flora's choicest gems; but in the winter, when you desire to decorate home, or church, or school room for Christmas or New Year festivities, or for the celebration of ANNIE'S birthday, or CHARLIE'S return from school, they are an invaluable treasure. These flowers lessen the regret we all feel when the season of blossoms is over, and we can no more walk in the garden and feast on its beauties. They retain both form and color for years, and make excellent bouquets, wreaths, and every other desirable winter ornament. The flowers should generally be picked as soon as they expand, or a little before, and hung up in small bunches, and so that the stems will dry straight. If the bunches are too large they will mildew. The *Gomphrenas* must not be gathered until fully developed.

ACROCLINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

pkt. cts.

One of the best of the Everlasting Flowers; as beautiful as, and somewhat like, *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, but of stronger growth and quite hardy. Gather the flowers for drying as soon as they open, or even when only partially opened. Plant about eight inches apart. Both about one foot in height.

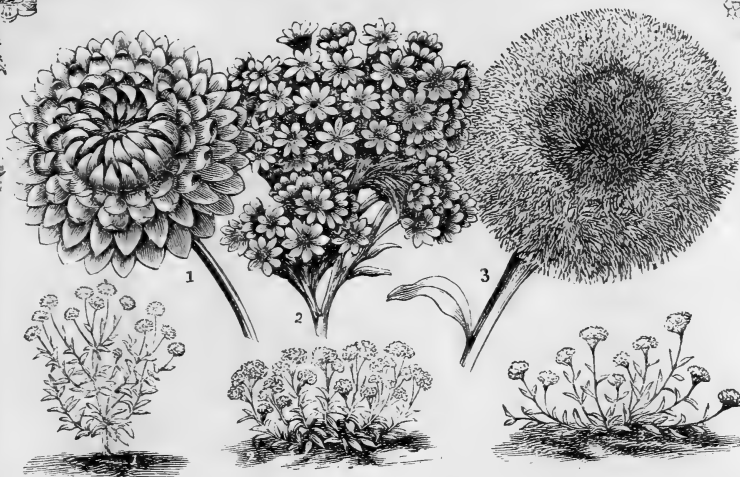
<i>Acroclinium roseum</i> , bright rose color,	5
<i>roseum album</i> , pure white,	5
Both colors mixed,	5

AMMOBIUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

<i>Ammobium alatum</i> , a good white Everlasting Flower; hardy annual; 2 feet in height; good for the garden as well as drying,	5
--	---

GOMPHRENA, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

A well known Everlasting, sometimes called English Clover. Flowers should not be picked until well matured and of full size, which will not be the case until the end of summer. The seed of the *Gomphrena* does not germinate very well in the open ground, and it is therefore best to sow it in a hot-bed, if possible. Set the plants about a foot apart. About eighteen



1, 1, HELICHRYSUM.

2, 2 HELIPTERUM.

3, 3, POLYCOLYMA.

GOMPHRENA — Continued.

pkt. cts.

inches in height. Fine for the garden as well as for drying. Makes a good summer hedge. If the cottony coating which surrounds it is removed, the seed will be more certain to grow. (See engraving, p. 56.)

Gomphrena globosa, (Globe Amaranth,) alba, pure white,	5
globosa carnea, flesh-colored,	5
globosa striata, red and white, striped,	5
globosa rubra, dark purplish-crimson,	5
aurea superba, orange, large and fine; pick before the lower scales drop,	5
Above mixed,	5

HELICHRYSUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

An exceedingly handsome class, mostly large and showy plants for the border, and of the greatest value for winter bouquets and other floral ornaments. The flowers of all the varieties except the last five are large and full, and of a good variety of colors. Plants generally about two feet in height. Cut just before the flowers fully expand. Even the buds are handsome and make up beautifully. Always save a few buds to use with the flowers. Plant about a foot apart. Seeds germinate readily. The last five varieties are yellow, flowers small and delicate, and the seeds do not germinate freely. Sow them under glass, if possible.

Helichrysum monstrosum, large, showy flowers; variety of colors, double,	10
monstrosum, Double Rose, double, fine color; beautiful,	10
monstrosum, Double Red, very bright and fine,	10
monstrosum, Double White, pure,	10
monstrosum, Double Yellow,	10
bracteatum, bright yellow; 18 inches,	10
minimum, dwarf; both flowers and buds excellent for wreaths, etc.; various colors,	15
nanum atrosanguineum, brilliant crimson; new; 1 foot,	15
brachyrrhynchum, dwarf, 6 inches,	10
strictum, (<i>Chrysocephalum strictum</i>), new orange; 3 feet,	10
elegans, (<i>Morna elegans</i>), small, yellow flowers; 18 inches,	10
capitatum, (<i>flavissimum</i>), yellow; new; 18 inches,	10
apiculatum, resembling <i>H. strictum</i> , but broader foliage and much larger flowers,	25

HELIPTERUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Helipterum Sanfordii, one of the choicest Everlasting Flowers. The plants grow about a foot in height. The flowers are small, of a beautiful rich, yellow color, and grow in globular clusters,

anthemoides, flowers pure white; elegant, and very abundant bloomer,	15
corymbiflorum, new; fine clusters of white, star-like flowers; not showy in the garden, but good for drying,	15



1, 1, RHODANTHE.

2, 2, WAITZIA.

3, 3, XERANTHEMUM.

POLYCOLYMNA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

pkt. cts.

Polycolymna Stuartii, a hardy, rather coarse annual, with large, white flowers, of no special beauty in the garden, but useful for winter flowers; trailing. (Eng. p. 57.) . 5

RHODANTHE, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

The most delicate and charming of our Everlasting Flowers; bell-shaped before fully expanded. Sometimes they suffer a little in dry weather, but generally do exceedingly well. Start the seed under glass.

- Rhodanthe Manglesii**, an old favorite; fine for house culture, but delicate for out-door; it often, however, makes a most beautiful display in the garden, 10
maculata, more hardy and robust than *R. Manglesii*; rosy purple, 15
maculata alba, new; pure white, yellow disc, 20
atrosanguinea, new; a very beautiful flower; plant dwarfish and branching in habit; disk flowers dark purple and violet, ray scales bright purple or magenta, 25

WAITZIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

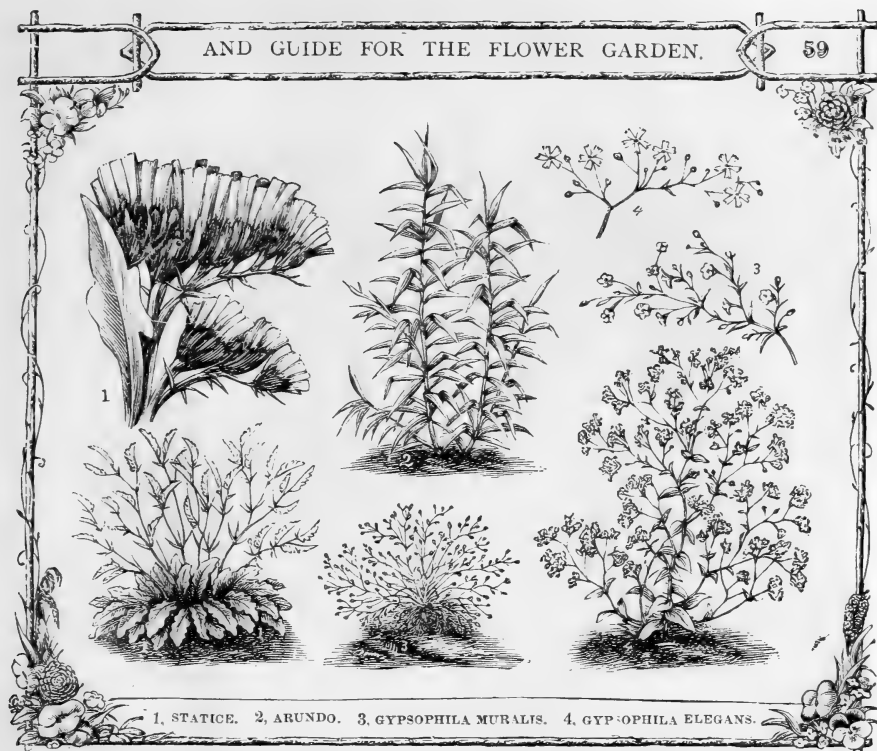
An interesting class of Everlastings, bearing their flowers in clusters; mostly delicate and pretty; the newer varieties very desirable. The flowers should be picked very early; or the center becomes discolored. The seed is very small, and should be grown under glass.

- Waitzia aurea**, new; fine yellow, 50
grandiflora, new; flowers large, golden yellow, very abundant and magnificent; plant strong, 50

XERANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Free-blooming annuals, of neat, compact habit, growing about a foot in height. Leaves whitish or silvery. Flowers abundant and of the most desirable colors, on strong stems. Seeds germinate freely. Bear transplanting well. Set plants about ten inches apart.

- Xeranthemum, Large Purple-flowered**, the largest-flowered, very double and fine, . . 5
cæruleum, double; light blue, 5
cæruleum compactum, very compact, round-headed plant, dwarf, 5
Double White, very fine, 5
Mixed colors, 5



1. STATICE. 2. ARUNDO. 3. GYPSOPHILA MURALIS. 4. GYPSOPHILA ELEGANS.

The following, though not strictly *Everlastings*, are valuable when used for winter bouquets and other ornaments.

GYPSOPHILA—Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

	pkt.	cts.
<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> , hardy annual; white; 6 inches,	5	
<i>muralis</i> , hardy annual; rose-colored flowers, continuing in bloom five or six months; fine for baskets; from Germany; 3 inches high,	10	
<i>paniculata</i> , perennial; white, fine for bouquets, very showy; 6 inches,	5	

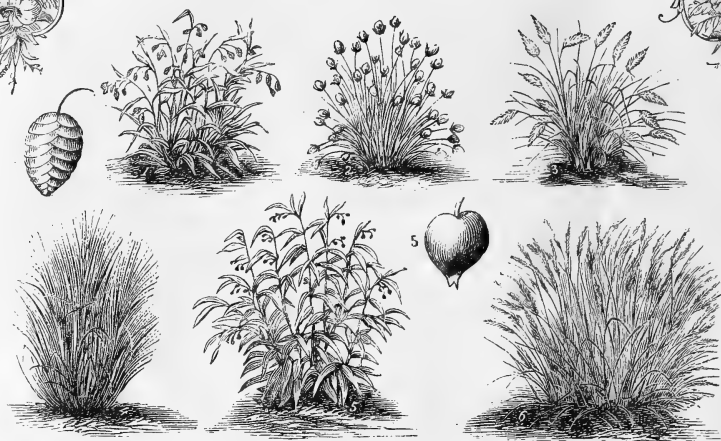
STATICE—Nat. Ord. *Plumbaginaceæ*.

<i>Statice Bonducella</i> , half hardy annual; golden yellow flowers; 1 foot,	10	
<i>Besseriana rosea</i> , perennial; small rose-colored flowers, very pretty,	10	
<i>coccinea</i> , perennial; very fine,	10	
<i>incana hybrida nana</i> , perennial; twelve varieties mixed,	10	
<i>latifolia</i> , perennial; one of the best,	10	
<i>sinuata</i> , beautiful annual; blue flowers; 1 foot,	10	
<i>Thouinii</i> , dwarf annual; free flowering, flowers in spikes,	10	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Those who grow *Everlasting Flowers* for winter decoration will need a few of the Grasses to work up with them. If they would retain their color, as do the *Everlastings*, they would be invaluable; but they lose, even when dried with care, most of their color. In Europe, the Grasses are grown extensively and dyed of various colors, and in this condition are imported by florists here. Even without this they will be found very useful. Cut about the time of flowering, tie up in little bunches and dry in the shade.

	pkt.	cts.
<i>Ægilops cylindrica</i> , knotted, curious and pretty,	10	
<i>Agrostis nebulosa</i> , the most elegant of Ornamental Grasses; fine and feathery; very delicate,	10	
<i>Stevani</i> , beautiful light panicles,	10	
<i>Andropogon bombycinus</i> , small heads covered with silky hairs; hardy perennial,	25	
<i>sorghum</i> , tall, with beautiful chestnut colored panicles,	10	
<i>Arundo Donax variegatis aureus</i> , perennial; strong stem, with golden yellow striped leaves; flowers shining like silver; 6 feet high,	25	

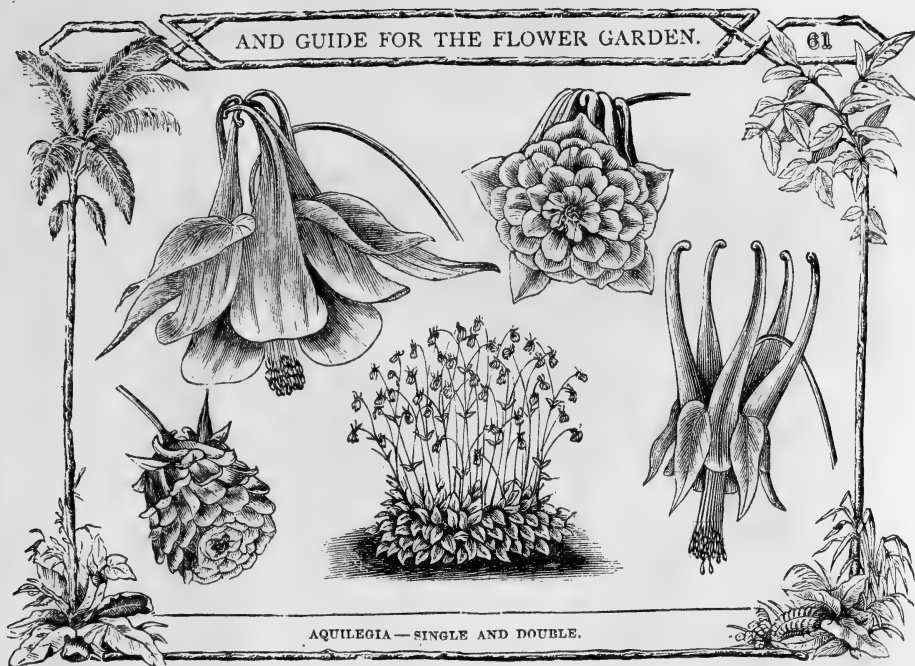


1 BRIZA. 2 LAGURUS. 3 PENNISETUM. 4 AGROSTIS. 5 JOB'S TEARS. 6 STIPA.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—Continued.

pkt. cts.

<i>Avena sterilis</i> , (Animated Oat,) 30 inches high,	10
<i>Briza maxima</i> , an elegant shaking Grass; one of the best of the Ornamental Grasses, perfectly hardy; sow in the open ground any time in spring; 1 foot,	5
<i>geniculata</i> , fine; small; flowers freely, and is always desirable; 8 inches,	5
<i>minor</i> , very small and pretty; sow early; 6 inches,	5
<i>media</i> , hardy and good; between <i>maxima</i> and <i>minor</i> ,	5
<i>compacta</i> , an erect, compact-growing, very distinct variety of Quaking Grass; new,	15
<i>Brizopyrum siculum</i> , new; dwarf; with shining green leaves; very pretty; 8 inches,	5
<i>Bromus brizæformis</i> , a very fine grass with elegant hanging ears; well adapted for boquets, either in summer or winter; flowers second summer; something like <i>Briza maxima</i> ; 1 foot,	5
<i>Carex Grangii</i> , perennial; beautiful as a border plant, and especially recommended for decorating aquariums,	25
<i>Chloris radiata</i> , small growth and tassel-like; hardy; may be sown in the garden; 1 foot,	10
<i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i> , (<i>Lamarkia aurea</i>), new; dwarf; yellowish, feathery spikes,	5
<i>Coix Lachryma</i> , (Job's Tears,) grows about 2 feet; broad, corn-like leaves,	10
<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i> , new; said to be as fine as Pampas Grass, which it resembles in appearance and habit of growth,	15
<i>Gynerium argenteum</i> , (Pampas Grass,) the most noble grass in cultivation; flowers second season; not quite hardy here, though we have kept plants well by covering with leaves,	15
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> , (Squirrel Tail Grass,) fine,	10
<i>Isolepis gracilis</i> , perennial; very graceful, fine for flower baskets,	25
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> , dwarf; showy heads; called Hare's-tail Grass; 1 foot; sow early,	5
<i>Panicum sulcatum</i> , perennial; very decorative, with palm-shaped foliage,	25
<i>Pennisetum longistilum</i> , a very graceful grass, growing 18 inches,	5
<i>fasciculatum</i> , new and fine,	25
<i>Poa trivialis</i> , fol. <i>argent.</i> var., perennial; a novelty of last season, which proved quite satisfactory; fine silvery variegated leaves,	25
<i>Stipa pennata</i> , (Feather Grass,) magnificent grass, flowering the second season. It is best to sow in pots or boxes, where it should be kept for a year, as in beds it is likely to be mistaken for common grass and destroyed,	15
<i>elegantissima</i> , a new and elegant grass from Australia,	25
<i>Trycholæna rosea</i> , a very beautiful rose-tinted grass; 2 feet,	10
<i>Uniola latifolia</i> , a hardy annual, with spikelets somewhat resembling those of <i>Briza maxima</i> , on long, slender pedicels,	10
<i>Zea Japonica</i> fol. var. (Striped-leaved Japanese Corn,) leaves finely striped with white,	10



AQUILEGIA—SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

FLOWERING THE SECOND SEASON.

In this section will be found those Biennials and Perennials that do not flower until the second season. The seeds of these may be sown in the spring with Annuals, or later in the summer. If planting is deferred until the season is hot and dry, few seeds will germinate, unless the soil is protected from the sun and kept constantly moist.

ADONIS, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Adonis vernalis, a handsome perennial border plant; flowers yellow, and produced in May and June; prefers a rather light soil; seed may be sown where it is to flower; about a foot in height, 5

ALYSSUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

Alyssum saxatile compactum, superb golden yellow, compact, free-growing perennial, about 18 inches in height, 10

AQUILEGIA, (Columbine,) Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

A very showy and in every way interesting and beautiful genus of hardy perennials. Flowers curious and fine; colors varied and striking. Bloom early in the summer. Seed may be sown in the open ground. A bed of fine *Aquilegias*, when in flower, is not excelled.

Aquilegia, mixed varieties, 10
Carnation, or **Striped**, new; white, with broad red stripes; double; splendid; . . 10
Pyrenaica, dwarf, compact habit; fine foliage; flowers bright blue, 10
Skinneri, very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow, 20
gigantea, large flowers; robust growth, 15
lucida, light blue, large, strong grower, 15
lucida fl. pl., very double and perfect, 25
spectabilis, dark, blackish-purple, edged with white; very pretty and striking, . . 10

CAMPANULA, Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ*.

A class of plants generally of strong growth, perfectly hardy, free bloomers, and of great beauty. Seed may be sown in the open ground. (Engraving, p. 62.)

Campanula Carpatica, blue and white mixed, 10
Medium, (**Canterbury Bell**), flowers large, blue; plant 2 feet in height, -5
 White, 5
 Double Blue, 10
 Double White, 10



CARNATION.



CAMPANULA CARPATICA.

CAMPANULA — Continued.

	pkt.	cts.
Campanula Medium, Double Lilac,	10	
Single varieties mixed,	5	
Double varieties mixed,	10	
Campanula grandiflora, large star-like, blue flowers,	10	
Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; plant dwarf, only 1 foot,	20	

CARNATION, (*Dianthus caryophyllus* var.,) Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

The most magnificent of all the *Dianthus* family. Flowers large, beautiful, and delightfully fragrant; a rival of the Rose. Seed may be sown under glass in the spring, or in the open ground, and the second summer they will flower. Some will prove single, others semi-double, and these can be pulled up as soon as they show flower. Young plants are perfectly hardy; but when old, they are injured in the winter. A succession of young plants should be procured, either from seeds or from layers, every year.

Carnation, German seed from named flowers,	25
Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only,	50
Choicest, with white ground,	50
Choicest, with yellow ground,	50

DIGITALIS, (Foxglove,) Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

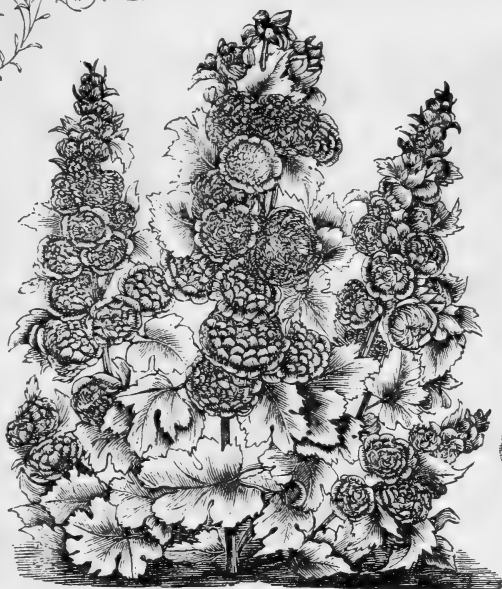
Showy and useful perennials for the border. Bloom the second summer from seed. New plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. (Engraving, p. 63.)

Digitalis purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet,	5
purpurea alba, white; 3 feet,	5
lanata, white and brown; 2 feet,	5
gloxinæflora, new; beautifully spotted; very fine; 4 feet,	10
Nevadensis, red, purple spots; 3 feet,	10
ferruginea gigantea, tall and fine,	10
Mixed varieties,	5

HOLLYHOCK, (*Althea rosea*,) Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

This old garden flower has much improved of late, and is becoming a great favorite with both amateurs and florists. In situations suitable for tall flowers, nothing can be finer than the double Hollyhocks. Biennials. New plants may be obtained from seed or by dividing the roots.

Hollyhock, Double, very double and fine, from the best named collections in Europe; more than 90 per cent. will produce excellent double flowers, I think. (Eng., p. 63.)	15
--	----



DOUCE HOLLYHOCK.



DIGITALIS PURPUREA

HONESTY, (Lunaria,) Nat. Ord. *Crucifera*.

pkt. cts.

Honesty, Purple, a showy, very hardy, free-flowering perennial, growing about two feet in height. Seed pods silvery white, and useful for winter bouquets, 5

HUMEA, Nat. Ord. *Composita*.

Humea elegans, a beautiful ornamental biennial, growing about four feet high; produces a very fine effect; requires glass to grow young plants with much success; very fine for conservatory and other decorative purposes, 15

IPOMOPSIS, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

Handsome, free-growing, half-hardy biennials, with long spikes of rich orange and scarlet flowers, not excelled for the conservatory or out-door decoration. Foliage very fine, similar to Cypress Vine, and growing three or four feet high. Bloom a long time. Difficult to keep over winter, but sometimes do well in a dry place. Much moisture in winter will kill them.

Ipomopsis aurantiaca, orange,	5
Beyrichii, scarlet,	5
elegans superba, orange scarlet,	5
rosea, new; fine,	5
cupreata, new,	5
Jaune Canarie, canary yellow,	5

LINUM, (Flax,) Nat. Ord. *Linaceæ*.

Very graceful and beautiful; delicate foliage and flower stems; the flowers appear as if floating in the air.

Linum perenne, blue,	5
perenne album, white,	5
perenne roseum, new; beautiful rose-colored,	10
luteum, yellow,	10
Narbonense, splendid,	10
candidissimum, large flowers, snowy white,	20

ENOTHERA, (Evening Primrose,) Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

Hardy and showy perennials, opening their large yellow flowers in the evening.

Enothera Missouriensis,	5
Fraseri,	5
chrysantha, 6 to 7 feet high, flowers resembling those of <i>Æ. Lamarckiana</i> ,	5



PENTSTEMON.

PERENNIAL PEA.

PAPAVER, (Poppy,) Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

pkt. cts

• Very showy hardy perennials, with very large, bright flowers. Seed may be sown in the open ground.

Papaver bracteatum , scarlet; 3 feet,	5
croceum , orange; 1 foot,	10
orientale , very large; red; 3 feet,	10

PEAS, PERENNIAL, (Lathyrus,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Sometimes called Everlasting Peas. Beautiful climbers, and valuable for covering arbors, etc., the flowers resembling those of the Sweet Pea, but in larger and more dense clusters.

Lathyrus latifolius , red,	15
latifolius albus , white,	25
latifolius roseus , rose-colored,	15
grandiflorus splendens , large-flowered, showy,	20
rotundifolius , round leaves; purple,	25
Mixed varieties,	15

PENTSTEMON, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

A genus of very ornamental perennials, with long and graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, in a cool, shady place, or under glass.

Pentstemon Wrightii , splendid scarlet,	15
Murrayanus , magnificent vermilion,	25
cordifolius , scarlet; fine for conservatory,	15
gentianoides coccinea , splendid scarlet,	20
grandiflorus , lilac-purple; 3 to 4 feet in height,	25
Cobæi , 2 feet in height; flowers delicate purple, throat dotted with maroon,	25
barbatus Torreyi , very fine; crimson and yellow; stem strong, 6 feet in height,	50
Mixed varieties,	15

PICOTEE, (Dianthus Caryophyllus var.) Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

Very much like the Carnation, as fine, and more delicate in its coloring. Seed sown in the open ground in May or June, will flower well the next season; started under glass earlier, by fall will make strong plants. Treatment like the Carnation. (Engraving, p. 65.)

Picotee , German seed, from named flowers only,	25
Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only,	50

PINK, (Dianthus hortensis,) Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

Very closely related to the Picotee and Carnation, but smaller flowers. Plant dwarfish, and quite hardy. Flowers very beautiful and very fragrant. Seed may be sown under glass or in the garden. Treatment same as Carnation. (Engraving, p. 65.)

Pink , best double, mixed colors,	25
--	----



DOUBLE PINK.



PICOTEE.

POTENTILLA, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Desirable herbaceous plants, about 18 inches in height; fine for mixing with shrubbery; colors brilliant.

Potentilla, mixed varieties, of best colors, 10

ROCKET, (*Hesperis*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

Fine early spring-flowering plants; very fragrant; excellent for boquets; grow freely; about 18 inches in height.

Rocket, Sweet Purple, 5

Sweet White, 5

STOCK, BROMPTON, (*Mathiola incana*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

A very beautiful Stock, biennial, but not hardy enough for our winters; excellent for winter flowers in the green-house, or for the border, if kept over winter in a cool, dry place, with plenty of light.

Stock, Brompton, best mixed colors, 25

Brompton, Violet, dwarf habit; new and beautiful, 25

Brompton, Carmine, the largest-flowering and most beautiful of the Winter Brompton Stocks; 80 per cent. coming double from seed, 50

Emperor, hybrid between Brompton and Annual; splendid for winter flowering, 25

SWEET WILLIAM, (*Dianthus barbatus*,) Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

This old and popular flower has been improved greatly in the past few years. The *Perfection* or *Auricula-flowered* are of exceedingly beautiful colors, clear, distinct and varied; trusses of very great size, with single flowers as large as an American quarter. Treatment as for Carnation.

Sweet William, *Perfection*, 10

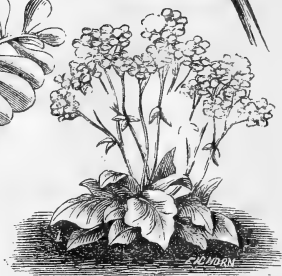
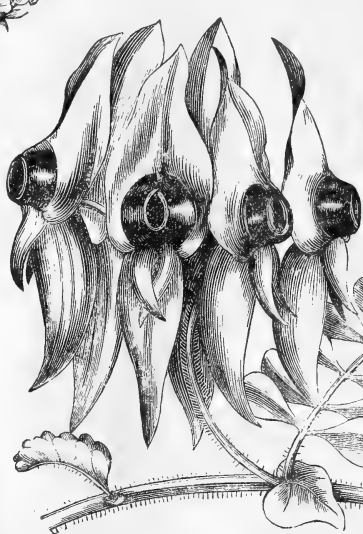
Common Double, 10

Dunetti, blood red; velvety texture, 10

WALLFLOWER, (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

A very fine class of biennial plants, but, like the Brompton Stock, will not endure our winters. Fine for houses, or may be lifted in the autumn and kept in a light cellar, or any cool, dry place, where there is light enough.

Wallflower, fine mixed colors, double, 20



CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI.

1, 1. CALCEOLARIA.

SEEDS FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE.

	pkt.	cts.
<i>Bocconia frutescens</i> , a new and beautiful foliaged green-house plant, excellent for beds of ornamental-leaved plants,	50	
<i>Calceolaria hybrida tigrina</i> , spotted; seeds saved from the best collection in Europe, . . .	50	
<i>hybrida tigrina nana</i> . This charming variety grows only six or eight inches in height, and is of very compact habit,	50	
<i>hybrida grandiflora</i> , very large, superb flowers,	50	
James' International Prize, saved from the choicest varieties only,	50	
<i>Campanula Vidalis</i> , white; very showy; from the Azores,	50	
Carnation, Remontant, or Tree Carnation, choicest Italian seed,	50	
<i>Chrysanthemum Indicum</i> , finest double,	25	
Pompone, or Dwarf, splendid; seeds from choicest named flowers,	50	
<i>Cineraria hybrida</i> , of first quality; most perfect,	25	
<i>hybrida</i> , New Dwarf, of compact growth; very splendid,	25	
<i>Clianthus Dampieri</i> , magnificent green-house shrubby climber; fine foliage and clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers. It must be finely adapted for out-door culture in the Southern States, as it delights in great heat and a light sandy soil. In California it grows most luxuriantly in the dry season, very often seen on trellises ten feet in height. We keep it in the house in winter, and put it out in the spring, . . .	50	
<i>Gloxinia hybrida</i> , best quality, fine, choice flowers, from Benary's choice collection, . . .	50	
<i>hybrida erecta</i> , a splendid variety, with upright flowers,	50	
<i>Primula mollis</i> ,	75	
<i>Sinensis fimbriata</i> , red; extra,	50	
<i>fimbriata</i> , white; extra,	50	
<i>fimbriata striata</i> , new; white, fringed, striped with red,	75	
<i>fimbriata erecta superba</i> , new; splendid variety,	75	
<i>fimbriata erecta superba albo-violascens</i> , pure white on opening, changing to lilac-violet with red border; habit very fine, and an exceedingly free bloomer,	1.00	
Fern-Leaved, very pretty fern-like foliage,	75	
flore-pleno, a wonderful acquisition, a very large per centage of the flowers being perfectly double, and of the most delicate colors,	1.50	
<i>Tropæolum pentaphyllum</i> ,	25	



GLADIOLUS.

GELCHOR 20

SUMMER - FLOWERING BULBS.

The Summer Bulbs are a most useful and brilliant class of flowers, and becoming every year more popular, both among florists and amateurs everywhere. The *Gladiolus* now takes rank at the very head of the list, and the *Dahlia* still retains a good share of its old popularity. The Summer Bulbs are tender, and therefore destroyed by freezing, and must not be planted until frost is over in the spring. In the autumn they must be taken up before very hard frosts, and kept in the cellar or some other safe place until spring. They are easily preserved in good condition, and will richly repay for the little care required in their treatment. These Bulbs will not be forwarded until severe frosts are over, so that there will be no danger of injury on the way. Where Bulbs are ordered with Seeds, the *Seeds will be forwarded at once* and the Bulbs sent as soon as the weather will permit. Customers must not, therefore, feel disappointed because they do not find the Bulbs in the first package.

GLADIOLUS.

The *Gladiolus* is the most beautiful of our Summer Bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, and often several from the same Bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color—brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious and interesting manner. The culture is very simple. Set the Bulbs from six, to nine inches apart and cover about three inches. If set in rows they may be set six inches apart in the rows, and the rows one foot apart. The planting may be done at different times, from the middle of April to the middle of June, to keep up a long succession of bloom. Keep the earth mellow, and place a neat stake to support the spikes in storms. I have never known a case where the *Gladiolus* failed to give the most perfect satisfaction, opening a new field of beauty to those unacquainted with its merits. For in-door decoration, such as ornamenting the dining table, schools, churches, etc., it is unsurpassed, making a magnificent display with little trouble. In the fall, take up the Bulbs, let them dry in the air for a few days, then cut off the tops and store the Bulbs out of the way of frost, for next season's planting. Look at them occasionally. If stored

GLADIOLUS—*Continued.*

in a place too moist, they will show signs of mildew. If this appears, remove them to a dryer position. If the Bulbs shrivel, it shows they are getting too dry; but they do not usually suffer from a dry atmosphere.

Adonis , light cherry, marbled with white,	each.
Agatha , large flowers, rose, with orange tinge, blazed with amaranth and spotted with yellow; new,	20
Agiae , rosy salmon, stained with carmine, large flowers,	4.00
Amabilis , vermilion, marbled with yellow, short spike,	30
Anna , cherry, tinged with orange, carmine stripe on white ground; new,	20
Archimede , reddish-salmon, stained with carmine,	1.25
Aristote , rose, stained and striped with carmine,	20
Belle Gabrielle , lilac, rose and carmine,	20
Berenice , rose, streaked with carmine and purple,	1.00
Bernard de Jussieu , flower large, violet ground, shaded and tinted with cherry, stains purple on white ground,	30
Bijou , orange colored cherry, blazed with scarlet; new,	3.50
Bowiensis , vermilion scarlet; very tall spike; keeping in flower a long time,	8.00
Brenchleyensis , vermilion scarlet; an old and fine variety,	20
Calendulaceus , bright nankeen, streaked with crimson,	20
Calypso , very light rose, marbled with purple,	30
Canary , light yellow, striped with rose, in some cases sporting to pink,	40
Celine , rosy white, streaked with rose and purple,	40
Ceres , white, striped and marbled with rose and purple, fine,	50
Charles Dickens , very delicate rose, tinted with chamois and blazed and striped with carmine; very large flower, fine habit and long in bloom,	60
Chateaubriand , cherry rose, streaked with carmine; very fine,	1.00
Cleopatra , large flower, soft lilac, with violet tinge, very fine; new,	30
Comtesse de Bresson , bright, fiery red, variegated with crimson,	2.00
Couranti fulgens , brilliant crimson,	25
Danae , rosy white, marbled and striped with violet,	15
Daphne , light cherry, red stripes, stained with crimson,	50
De Candolle , fine flower; cherry and rose, beautifully striped with white and carmine,	25
Don Juan , fiery orange red, whitish veins,	1.00
Dr. Andry , very brilliant scarlet, beautiful form,	20
Dr. Lindley , large flowers, perfect shape, ground delicate rose, edges of petals brighter rose, blazed with carmine and cherry,	25
Duc de Malakoff , brilliant light scarlet, with white base and throat, very fine,	1.20
Edith , large flower, rose-carnation with darker stripes,	50
Egerie , rosy salmon, striped and stained with red,	20
Eldorado , fine, pure yellow, slightly striped with purple,	20
Endymion , bright rose, tinged with purple, large,	60
Etendard , large flower, white, blazed with lilac, spike very long,	30
Fanny Rouget , bright rose, striped with carmine,	2.25
Fenelon , large flower, tender rose, tinged with violet,	20
Flavia , very deep red, splendid white throat,	3.00
Flora , large flower, perfect shape; white ground, shaded with lilac and rose; long, fine spike,	75
Floribundus , pinkish white, variable,	1.00
Galathea , fine pinkish white, with carmine spots and stains,	20
Gandavensis , red, marked with yellow, amaranth stripe,	20
Gil Blas , cherry red, variegated with carmine,	10
Goliath , light, rosy red; base striped with carmine, very large,	40
Hector , delicate rose, heavily striped and blotched with carmine,	20
Helene , white, spotted and striped with violet,	25
Henrietta , large flower, white, tinted with lilac, dwarf,	40
Homer , light amaranth, blazed with bright purple,	75
Imperatrice , white, spotted with rosy carmine, beautiful,	4.00
Imperatrice Eugenie , (<i>Souchet</i>), very large flower, perfect shape, white, blazed with violet rose inside and violet lilac outside,	20
Isabella , pure white, with large, very dark carmine and violet stains,	1.25
James Carter , light orange red, very bright and fiery, with a large and fine pure white throat, and striped to edge of petals,	1.50
James Veitch , large flower, crimson, stained with violet,	1.00
James Watt , large flower, light vermilion, pure white throat, striped to tip of petals, fine habit,	1.25
Janire , salmon, flaked with crimson,	1.25
Jeanne d' Arc , white, tinged and striped with rose and purple,	30
John Bull , white, large and excellent, striped with lilac,	40
	25

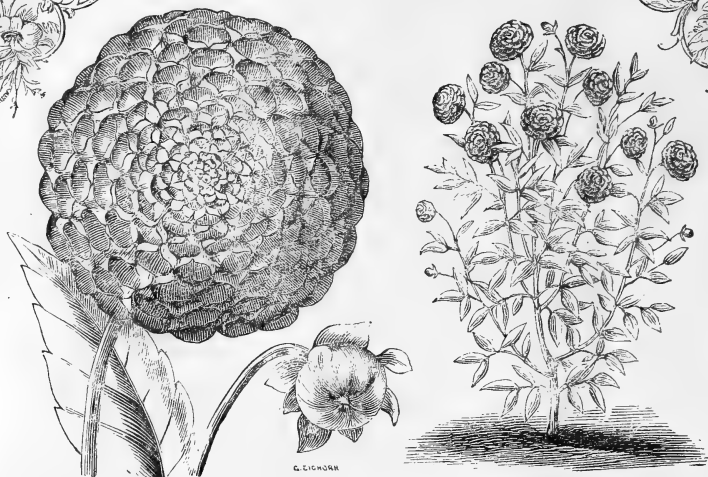
GLADIOLUS—*Continued.*

	each.
Juno, white, striped with lilac, rich purple stains in throat, fine,	1.50
La Favorite, large flower, rose and dark carmine, lower divisions light yellow,	1.75
La Quintinie, light, brilliant rosy salmon, large and fine,	1.00
Lelia, peach blossom, stained with crimson and lilac, very fine, . . . . .	.35
Lord Byron, very brilliant scarlet, stained and ribboned with pure white, very showy,	1.00
Lord Granville, light yellow, stained with deep yellow and striped with lilac, . . . . .	.60
Lord Raglan, salmon, spotted with scarlet, vermilion throat, . . . . .	.60
L'Ornement des Parterres, white ground, blaz ed with lilac rose and carmine, . . . . .	.75
Louis Van Houtte, velvety carmine, branches freely, and flowers a long time, . . . . .	.20
Mac Mahon, orange colored, cherry rose, red striped ground, satin-like, . . . . .	.40
Madame Adele Soucher, large flower, fine form, white ground, blazed with carmine, rose and purple, late,	1.00
Madame Basseville, large flower, cherry and whitish yellow, . . . . .	.75
Madame Binder, white, with purple and lilac stripes, . . . . .	.75
Madame Couder, light carmine shaded, ground of corolla rose, . . . . .	.20
Madame Desportes, large, white, inferior divisions striped with violet; new,	4.00
Madame de Vetry, white, slightly marbled with violet, . . . . .	.40
Madame Furtado, fine rose, blazed with carmine rose, large flower, long spike,	1.25
Madame Herincq, rosy white, marbled with violet, . . . . .	.20
Madame Leseble, pure white, large purplish rose stains, . . . . .	.75
Madame Place, rosy pink, white base and stripes,	1.00
Madame Soethene des Jardins, white, with carmine; very late,	1.00
Madame Vilmorin, rose with white center, and edged with dark rose,	1.25
Marechal Vaillant, rich, deep pink, beautiful clear white throat and stripes, splendid,	3.00
Marie, pure white, stained with carmine,	1.00
Mars, beautiful scarlet, . . . . .	.25
Mary Stuart, white, tinged with rose,	4.00
Mathilda de Landevoisin, very large, rosy white, shaded with carmine, . . . . .	.50
Mazeppa, rosy orange, large yellow stains, striped with red, very fine, . . . . .	.25
Mons. Blouet, rosy carmine, very large and fine, . . . . .	.25
Mons. Vinchon, light salmon, striped with white, . . . . .	.20
Nelly, white, blazed with carmine rose, with dark stain, . . . . .	.75
Neptune, deep pink with lilac shade, white ground and stripes, . . . . .	.20
Ophir, dark yellow, mottled with purple, . . . . .	.75
Osiris, purple, marked with white, dwarf, . . . . .	.25
Othello, light orange red, very pretty, . . . . .	.20
Pallas, rose, shaded with orange, with violet and carmine spots, . . . . .	.20
Pegase, rosy salmon, mottled with carmine and maroon, . . . . .	.20
Pellonia, deep rose, mottled with crimson, . . . . .	.25
Penelope, large flower, white, carnation flakes, . . . . .	.40
Prince Imperial, very large, white, slightly flesh-colored, stained with carmine and violet, . . . . .	.25
Prince of Wales, very bright fiery red, stained with white and striped with violet,	1.50
Princess of Wales, white, blazed with carmine and rose, stained with deep carmine, . . . . .	.50
Queen Victoria, very large flower, pure white, stained with carmine, splendid,	1.00
Racine, cherry, tinged with violet, white center,	2.50
Raphael, white ground, striped with purple, shaded with violet, . . . . .	.30
Rebecca, white, shaded with lilac, . . . . .	.30
Rosini, long spike, amaranth red, lined with white,	2.75
Shakespeare, large and perfect shape, white, blazed and stained with carmine rose,	2.00
Solfatare, sulphur yellow, . . . . .	.75
Sulphureus, sulphur colored, . . . . .	.50
Surprise, amaranthine currant colored, dwarf in habit, and keeps in flower a long time, . . . . .	.20
Triomphe d'Enghien, carmine, shaded with yellow, dwarf, . . . . .	.20
Velleda, very delicate rose, with lilac stains, large flower, . . . . .	.50
Vesta, white, shaded and marked with carmine, . . . . .	.40
Very fine Mixed Varieties of various shades of red, per dozen, \$1.50,	15
“ “ “ of light colors and white, “ 2.00,	20
“ “ “ of all colors, “ 1.50,	15

The last three varieties are mostly seedlings, and excellent, that will give good satisfaction.

In addition to the above, I have a few of every new variety, some of which I have not yet tested, and others were tried the past summer, which could be supplied in small quantities. In fact, I have every variety of Gladiolus of real merit known. Prices of these new varieties ranging from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

The Gladiolus, and all other Summer Bulbs, should be planted as soon as the weather becomes warm in the spring—about the season known as corn planting time. The Gladiolus, however, is the most hardy of our Summer Bulbs; and if the soil is tolerably dry, no injury will be likely to result from very early planting.



DAHLIAS.

DAHLIAS.

My collection of Dahlias this season is much finer than usual. The varieties named below give the leading colors. Besides these I have about one hundred kinds embracing nearly all of the prize sorts shown in Europe for the past two or three years. The names are not given here, as the quantities of each will not warrant doing so. When the selection is left to me, I am certain of giving perfect satisfaction. Green plants can be sent by mail or express in May. Price, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Alba floribunda, white; dwarf.
Alba multiflora, white, dwarf.
Alliance, dark maroon.
Amazon, yellow, with scarlet edge.
Andrew Dodds, dark maroon.
Anna Keynes, white, tipped with rose.
Ardens, brilliant scarlet.
Bird of Passage, white, tipped with pink.
British Triumph, rich crimson.
Celestial, blush, shaded with lilac.
Champion, rosy purple, shaded with maroon.
Chang, yellow, striped with crimson.
Charles Turner, yellow, edged with crimson.
Copperhead, nearly bronze.
Delicata, rosy fawn.
Duchess of Wellington, white, edge rose.
Ebor, chocolate, with maroon stripe.
Edward Purchase, deep crimson.
Emily, blush, suffused with rose.
Eugenie, white.
Fanny Purchase, bright yellow.
Flamingo, vermilion scarlet.
Flossy Gill, light, edged with pink.
Fox Hunter, deep scarlet.
George Rawlings, crimson.
Goldfinder, golden yellow.
Golden Drop, deep yellow.
Golden Gem, clear yellow.
Hamlet, Indian red.
Handforth Hero, orange and red.
Immortal, clear yellow.

Jenny Deans, orange, striped with purple.
Jenny Lind, red, tipped with white.
John Downie, yellow, tipped with red.
John Powell, golden yellow.
Lady of the Lake, blush, edged with purple.
Lady Jane Ellis, creamy white, rose tipped.
La Phare, brilliant scarlet.
Leah, golden yellow.
Little Crimson, crimson, dwarf.
Little Gem, buff orange, dwarf.
Little Julius, carmine red, dwarf.
Little Madonna, crimson, tipped with white.
Little Model, rosy crimson, light center, dwarf.
Little Phillip, creamy buff, lilac edge, dwarf.
Mirefield Beauty, fine red, splendid form.
Miss Henshaw, white.
Miss Kennedy, violet, striped with crimson.
Mrs. Chas. Keynes, lilac, crimson striped.
Mrs. Hogg, clear rose.
Mrs. Savory, white, laced with lilac.
Mulberry, new color.
Othello, very dark purple.
Pearl, white, dwarf.
Purple Acme, purple.
Queen of Primroses, primrose yellow.
Queen of Sports, lilac, striped with purple.
Rose of Gold, orange and red.
Sambo, maroon, tinted with black.
Sir H. Havelock, orange scarlet.
Snowdrift, pure white.
Vesta, pure white.



1, 1, TIGRIDIA PAVONIA.

2, 2, DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

C. LICHNER, SC.

TUBEROSE.

A beautiful, white, wax-like, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing on long stems two feet in height, each stem having many flowers. Plant as soon as the soil is warm. The original bulb will not flower the second time, but the small bulbs or offsets may be saved in a dry, warm place, and planted the next spring for future flowering. It will take two year's culture to make flowering bulbs. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

MADEIRA VINE.

An excellent climber, with beautiful, thick, glossy, light green, almost transparent leaves, climbing almost to any desired height. The flowers are small, borne in racemes, and very sweet-scented. It thrives in the house better than any climber, except, perhaps, the Ivy; makes an excellent screen for windows; is unsurpassed for baskets, and extremely useful as an out-door climber, growing very rapidly. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

TIGRIDIA.

A beautiful and curious shell-like flower, giving abundance of bloom for a long season. A small bed of these bulbs is scarcely ever without flowers. About eighteen inches in height.

Tigridia pavonia, red, spotted with crimson. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Tigridia conchiflora, yellow and orange, with dark spots. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HARDY PLANTS, BULBS, &c.

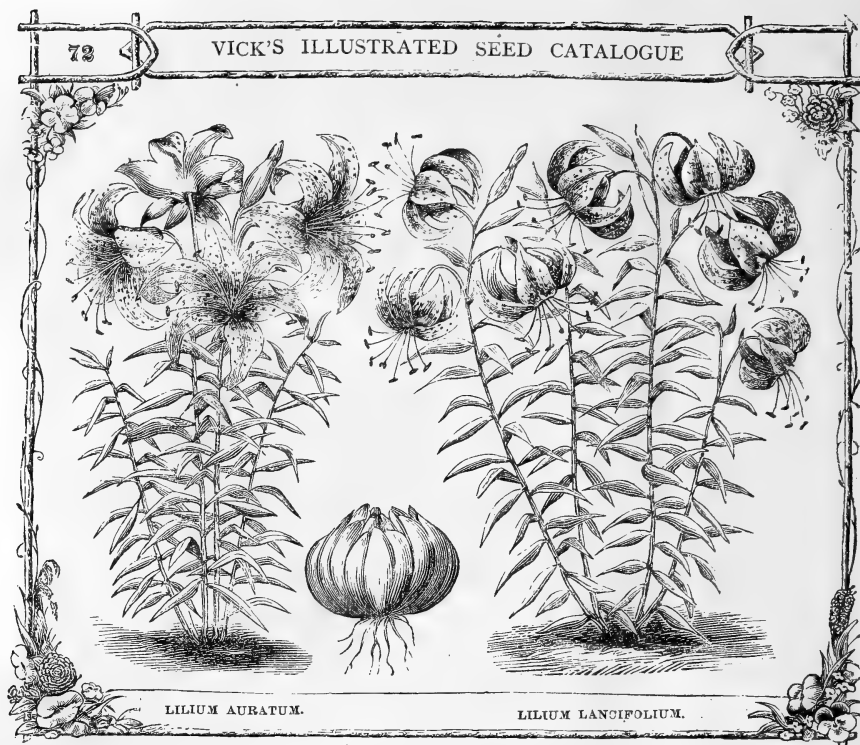
The following are very desirable Hardy Plants that endure the winter well, and once set, will continue to improve for a number of years. They may be increased by dividing the roots, which will be a benefit to the plants.

ANEMONE JAPONICA ALBA.

One of the most beautiful of our hardy herbaceous plants. The plant attains a height of two feet, flowering in profusion from August to October. Price, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

A hardy, beautiful, tuberous-rooted plant, with fine gracefully drooping racemes nearly a foot in length, of heart-shaped, curious, pinkish flowers, sometimes called Bleeding Heart; 25 cents each.



LILIUM AURATUM.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

LILIES.

each.

I offer a splendid lot of Japan Lilies, magnificent bulbs, well preserved for spring planting.

Lilium auratum , the new magnificent Japan Lily; large and sound bulbs,	\$0 75
atrosanguineum , dark red, marbled with orange,	50
candidum , common white,	20
Japonicum longiflorum , pure white, trumpet shaped, five inches long,	25
lancifolium rubrum ,	25
lancifolium roseum ,	25
lancifolium album ,	50
Martagon , Yellow,	20
tigrinum , Tiger Lily,	20
Thunbergianum citrinum , beautiful delicate salmon color, eighteen inches,	75
Thunbergianum grandiflorum , large cluster of dark red flowers, two feet,	75
umbellatum , orange, spotted,	25
venustum , very fine, dwarf, delicate red,	50

I offer to Florists fine seed of the Auratum Lily, saved last season. Price, 50 cents per package. Amateurs would not be pleased with it, or be likely to succeed.

CHINESE PÆONIES.

The Chinese Pæonies are so valuable on account of their large size, beautiful coloring and delightful fragrance, and so entirely hardy and vigorous, that I am anxious all my customers should have at least a *White* and *Pink* variety. To encourage their culture, I have reduced the price in some cases one-half.

Fragrans , one of the best pink varieties,	\$0 25
Double White ,	50
Amabilis grandiflora , outside petals flesh color, inside delicate straw color, large and fine,	35
Anemoneflora striata , outside petals rosy violet, inside rosy salmon,	50
Bicolor , deep rose, yellow center, marked with red,	35
Carnea striata , flesh color, striped with red,	50
Centripetala , rosy pink, distinct and fine,	50
Comte de Paris , purplish rose, full and fine,	35
Delicatissima , delicate fine rose, very large, full and sweet,	35
Diversiflora , outer petals white, inside straw color, fringed,	50
Duchesse de Nemours , outside petals violet, center lilac, large, vigorous and showy,	35



TRITOMA UVARIA.

PÆONIES — Continued.

	each.
Duchesse d'Orleans, violet rose, salmon center,	\$0 35
Lilacina plena, pale rose, center fringed with salmon,	50
Lutea rosea, rose, tinged with yellow,	50
Lutea variegata, outside petals delicate flesh color, center ones yellowish and fringed,	35
Nivalis, pure white, center petals fringed with yellow,	50
Papillionacea, outside petals rose, center yellow, changing to white,	35
Perfection, outside petals violet rose, inside salmon marked with purple,	35
Plenissima rosea superba, very large and full, deep rose, tinged with salmon,	35
Pomponia, outside petals large, purplish pink, center salmon,	35
Pulcherrima, rose and salmon,	35
Reevesi, delicate rose, center petals fringed,	50
Rosea mutabilis, deep and pale rose, changeable, distinct and fine,	35
Striata speciosa, pale rose, center whitish, large and sweet,	50
Sulphurea alba, outside petals pale rose, center sulphur yellow,	50
Triomphe du Nord, violet rose, shaded with lilac,	50
Variegata plenissima, rose and pink shaded, very large, full and sweet,	35
Victoria modeste, outside petals rose violet, center ones marked with salmon, very fine,	35
Victoria tricolor, outer petals rose, center yellowish white,	35

TRITOMA.

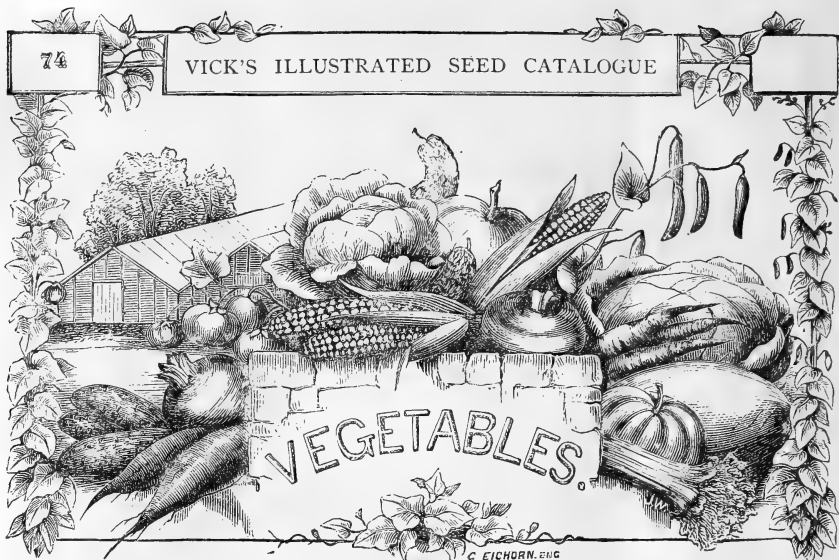
I have a fine stock of the beautiful *Tritoma uvaria* which throws up a strong flower stem, four or five feet in height, with a spike of red and yellow flowers, exceedingly striking, called in Europe the *red-hot poker*. No flower excited so much attention at the State Fairs where I exhibited them as these. The Tritoma is nearly hardy in this latitude, being injured in the winter only occasionally. For safety we always take the plants up in the autumn, and place them in a cold cellar, covering the roots with earth or sand. A cold-frame or pit will answer just as well. Farther South they will do well in the open ground. Fine roots, 50 cents each; per dozen, \$5.00.

IVY PLANTS.

For in-door decoration, baskets, etc., the Ivy is unsurpassed. It is nearly hardy in this latitude. Plants, 25 cents each.

VIOLETS.

Neapolitan Violet, the beautiful double, very fragrant Violet, (*Viola odorata*.) 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.



The Vegetable Department of my Catalogue affords me increased pleasure each year, because experiments on my own grounds, and observation and better acquaintance with the vegetables and vegetable growers of Europe and America, enable me to make it more reliable. Everything new that proves valuable is added, while all that seem unworthy are discarded as soon as their character becomes known. All possible pains have been taken in growing and importing to secure the greatest possible purity, while the vegetating properties are *tested before packing, and no seed will be permitted to leave my establishment that will not grow with fair treatment.* I am at present growing a great portion of the Vegetable Seeds I sell, but not all. Having taken the greatest possible pains to grow and obtain Vegetable Seeds of entire purity, I feel certain my customers will be well served, though I must admit that a good deal remains to be learned and done by the growers of Vegetable Seeds before they will take rank with Flower Seeds for excellence and purity.

No half ounces made, except where noted; and no half packages in any case. Quantities less than half pounds will be charged at ounce rates.

ASPARAGUS.

pkt. ctr.

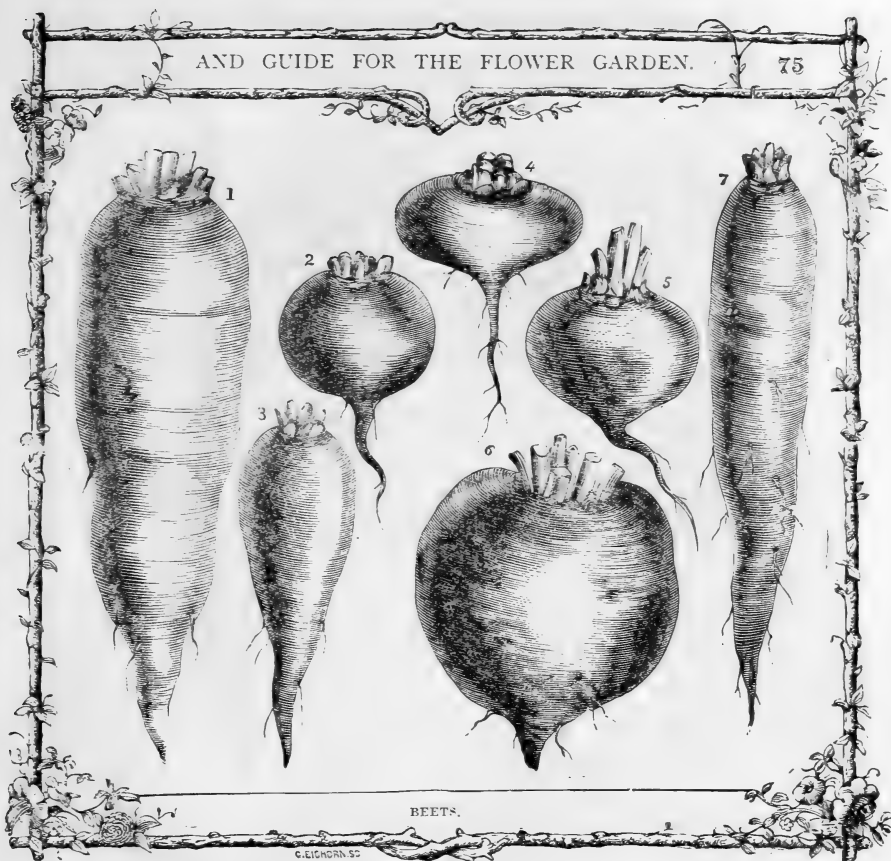
This, now popular vegetable, is a native of the salt marshes of Europe and Asia. The seed may be sown either in the spring or autumn, in drills, about one inch deep, and the rows wide enough apart to admit of hoeing—about a foot. An ounce of seed is sufficient for a drill fifty feet in length. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, and in the fall or succeeding spring the plants may be set out in beds, about a foot apart each way. The beds should be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the center without stepping upon them. The plants may be allowed to remain in the seed-bed until two years old. Before winter sets in, cover the beds with about four inches of manure. A good many varieties are advertised, with but little difference. Salt is an excellent manure for Asparagus, and an efficient assistant to the cultivator, keeping down the weeds with very little labor. When grown in large quantities, Asparagus may be planted one foot apart in the rows, and the rows three feet apart, for horse culture.

Asparagus, Grayson's Giant, the best,	per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Conover's Colossal,		25
Giant Ulm, a popular German variety, by some thought to be similar to Conover's;		
per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,		10

For prices of Asparagus roots, see cover.

BEAN.

Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not set out too early in the spring. Nothing is gained by planting until the ground is tolerably dry and warm. The Dwarf varieties grow from twelve to eighteen inches in height, need no support, and are planted either in drills or hills. The drills should be not less than a foot apart, two inches deep, and the seed set in the drills from two to three inches apart. The usual method in hills is to allow about half a dozen plants to a hill, and the hills two by three



BEAN — Continued.

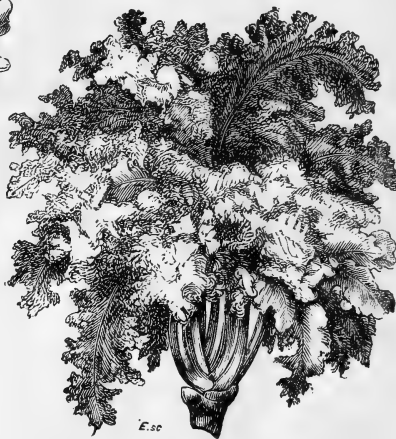
pkt. cts.

feet apart. Rows are best for the garden. A quart of ordinary sized Beans is about fifteen hundred, and will sow two hundred and fifty feet of rows, or one hundred and fifty hills. Hoe well, but only when dry. Running Beans are generally less hardy than the Dwarfs. The usual way of planting is in hills, about three feet apart, with the pole in the center of the hill. A very good way is to grow the running varieties in drills, using the tallest pea brush that can be secured conveniently. When the plants reach the top of the brush, pinch off the ends. The effect will be to cause greater fruitfulness below. In a stiff soil, especially, the Lima comes up better if planted carefully with the eye down.

Dwarf or Snap Bean—Early Rachel , the earliest, and very hardy; desirable as a String Bean; per pint, 25 cents,	10
Early Valentine , very early and tender for String Beans; per pint, 25 cents,	10
Early China , early, tender for String Beans and good for shelling; per pint, 25 cts.,	10
Early Mohawk , a hardy, productive, and excellent String Bean; a week later than the above varieties; per pint, 25 cents,	10
Wax or Butter , a scarce and yet popular variety wherever known; early; the pods a waxy yellow, solid, very tender, and almost transparent, stringless; seeds black when ripe; per pint, 35 cents,	15
Refugee , hardy, abundant bearer, flesh thick and tender; one of the very best for pickling, on account of its thick flesh; not very early; will produce pods fit for eating in about eight weeks from planting; per pint, 25 cents,	10
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf , one of the very best for shelling, either green or dry; per pint, 25 cents,	10
White Marrowfat , clear white, large, almost round, fair as a String Bean, and first class for use shelled, either green or dry; per pint, 25 cents,	10
Running Beans—London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry , a hardy, productive, round, speckled Bean, tender for Snap Beans, and excellent either green or dry; per pint, 35 cents,	15
Concord Pole , a most desirable Bean, and the best substitute for the Lima, where this variety does not succeed; per pint, 40 cents,	15



SWISS CHARD.



BORECOLE.

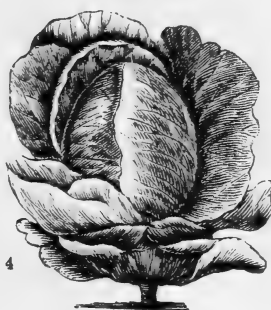
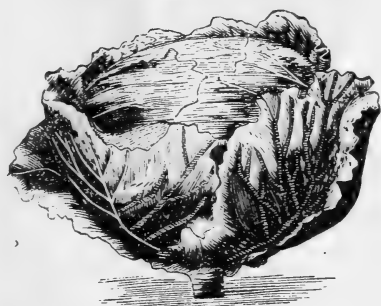
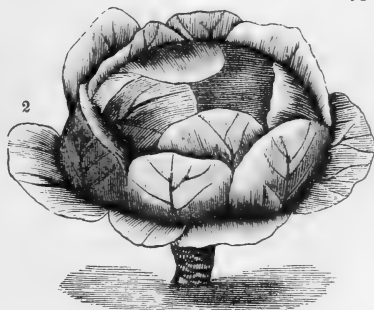
BEAN — *Continued.*

- | | pkt. cts. |
|--|-----------|
| Running Beans — Large Lima , the most buttery and delicious Bean grown. Plant in a warm, sandy soil, not too early; per pint, 40 cents, | 15 |
| Giant Wax , a new variety with thick, fleshy, creamy yellow, waxy looking pods; very tender and excellent as a Snap Bean; wonderfully productive, keeping in bearing a very long time; seeds red; per pint, 75 cents, | 25 |

BEET.

The Beet is a favorite vegetable, and is exceedingly valuable, being in use almost from the time the seed-leaf appears above ground until we are looking for its appearance the next year. Treated like Spinach, the Beet is unequalled, and can be used in this way until the roots are large enough for cutting up. To preserve the roots in fine condition during the winter, take them up carefully before hard frosts, and pack them in a cool cellar, and cover them with earth. For spring use they may be pitted in the ground. The seed will germinate more surely and rapidly if put in warm water and allowed to soak for twenty-four hours. The soil should be rich, mellow and deep. Plant in drills, about two inches deep, and the rows about twelve or fifteen inches apart. The plants may be thinned out and used as necessary from the time they are two inches in height, finally leaving the plants in the rows about six inches apart. Set the seeds in the drills about an inch apart. An ounce of seed will sow about seventy-five feet of drill, and five pounds is sufficient for an acre.

- | | |
|--|----|
| Beet, Extra Early Bassano , an early, good Beet, tender and juicy; flesh white and rose; grows to a good size; when sown late, it keeps well in the winter, and by some is preferred over all others for a winter Beet. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 75.) Per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents, | 10 |
| Early Blood Turnip , turnip-shaped, smooth, tender and good; about ten days after Bassano. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 75.) Per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents, | 10 |
| Dewing's Turnip , a good red, but not dark, Turnip Beet, about a week earlier than Blood Turnip; smooth skin and small top, and growing much above ground. Flesh tender and delicate, but not very solid; good for spring and summer use. (Engraving, fig. 5, p. 75.) Per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents, | 10 |
| Egyptian Blood Turnip , a new candidate for favor, which we have tried two seasons; some specimens are of good quality, but it is extremely variable and unreliable; per oz., 30 cents, | 15 |
| Early Yellow Turnip , a variety of the <i>Blood Turnip Beet</i> , differing mainly in color; the roots are bright yellow, as are also the leaf stems and nerves; a good early Beet; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents, | 10 |
| Henderson's Pine Apple , compact, short-topped variety; roots medium sized and of a deep crimson; much liked here by gardeners and amateurs. (Engraving, fig. 3, p. 75.) Per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents, | 15 |
| Long Blood Red , a popular winter sort; long, smooth, blood red; sweet and tender. (Engraving, fig. 7, p. 75.) Per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents, | 10 |



CABBAGES.

BEET — Continued.

	pkt. cts.
Beet, Imperial Sugar , the sweetest Sugar Beet, said to contain 17 per cent. of sugar; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Carter's St. Osyth , new and excellent; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents,	15
Swiss Chard , a variety cultivated for the leaf stalks, which are served up like Asparagus. The young leaves are treated as Spinach. Some of my customers say, recommend the Swiss Chard as delicious — superior to Asparagus, and lasting longer. They will bear cutting often. (Engraving, p. 76.)	
Large Ribbed Scarlet Brazilian , per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Large Ribbed Yellow Brazilian , per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Large Ribbed Silver , per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Beck's Improved Sea Kale , a variety of Beet with beautiful and tender leaves, becoming very popular in Europe for cooking as "greens"; oz., 40 cents,	25
Mangel Wurtzel, Long Red , for cattle. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 75.) Per lb., 75 cents; per oz.,	10
Long Yellow , for cattle; per lb., 75 cents; per oz.,	10
Olive-Shaped Red , large, for cattle; per lb., 75 cents; per oz.,	10
Carter's Improved Orange Globe , the very best round Mangel grown. (Engraving, fig. 6, p. 75.) Per lb., 90 cents; per oz.,	10

BORECOLE, or KALE.

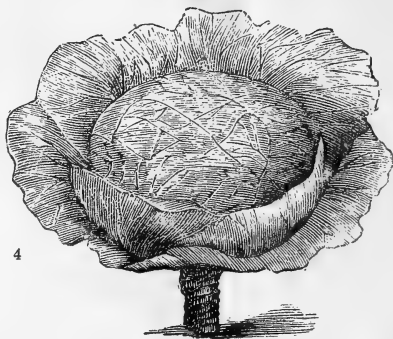
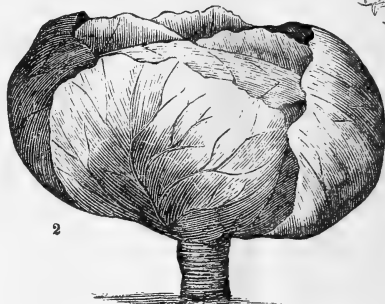
The Kales are not very much grown in this country, though favorites in Europe, and every year are becoming better known here. In the neighborhood of New York and other large cities, some varieties, especially that known as German Greens, are grown somewhat largely for market. (Engraving, p. 76.)

Borecole, Dwarf German Greens, or Sprouts, bluish green, resembling Ruta Baga tops, and of fine flavor. The plan is to sow in rows, about a foot apart, in September, and gather in early spring, like Spinach; per oz., 15 cents,

Purple Kale, like the Scotch Kale except in color, and will endure more frost; per oz., 25 cents,

5

10



CABBAGES.

BORECOLE, or KALE — Continued.

pkt. cts.

- Borecole, Green Curled, or Scotch Kale**, dwarf in habit, very spreading, nicely curled, and bright green. Treat like Cabbage. Very hardy, and may be cut from the open ground all the early part of winter. Frost improves it; per oz., 25 cents, 10
- Cottagers' Kale**, the favorite English variety, dwarf in habit, and most beautifully curled. Hardy. Treatment as for Cabbage, except that it should remain in the ground until needed for use; per oz., 25 cents, 10
- Carter's Improved Garnishing Kale**, a number of very fine varieties, very beautiful both in form and color, much used in Europe for ornamental purposes; per oz. 50 cents, 15

BROCOLI.

Brocoli is very much like Cauliflower; as a general thing, somewhat coarser in appearance and flavor. It is also more hardy; and this is of great advantage in latitudes where the winters are mild, as there Brocoli can be left out, and may be cut as fast as it heads during the winter. Here, it would have to be taken up and placed in the cellar or pit. Treatment as for Cauliflower.

- Brocoli, Purple Cape**, one of the hardiest and most popular varieties, and the most certain to form a good head; the earliest of the purple varieties; per oz., 75 cents, 20
- Walcheren**, comparatively new, and so much resembling the Cauliflower that the difference is hardly perceptible; creamy white; per oz., \$1.50, 25
- Southampton**, fine, hardy, large, yellow variety — one of the old popular sorts, like Portsmouth, Sulphur, etc.; per oz., 50 cents, 10

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A valuable member of the Cabbage family, giving a great number of little heads on the main stalk, as shown in the engraving, page 79. The stem sometimes grows more than four feet in height. These small heads are very tender and delicate in flavor late in the fall, or they can be kept in the cellar for winter use. Culture, same as for Cabbage.

- Brussels Sprouts**, per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents, 5



CAULIFLOWER.



CELERY.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CABBAGE.

pkt. cts.

The Cabbage requires a deep, rich soil and thorough working. If these requirements are met and good seed obtained, there is no difficulty in obtaining fine, solid heads. For early use, the plants should be started in a hot-bed or cold-frame; but seed for winter Cabbage should be sown in a seed-bed, early in the spring. Some varieties seem to do best if the seed is sown in the hills where they are to remain; and this is particularly the case with the Marblehead varieties. Sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired, and then pull up all but the strongest. The large varieties require to be planted about three feet apart; the small, early sorts, from a foot to eighteen inches. Always give Cabbage a deep, rich soil, and keep it mellow. For early winter use, keep a few in a cool cellar. The main crop will be better kept out of doors, set in a trench closely, head down, and covered with straw, and a little earth over all.

Cabbage, Early Dwarf York, small, very early; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 77.)

Large York, larger than above, round head; good summer and fall sort; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents.

Wheeler's Imperial. This is the best early variety we have ever tried. Every plant heads if it has but half a chance; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents.

Little Pixie, very early, small, and of delicate flavor; per lb., \$2.50; oz., 25 cents.

Early Wakefield, (American seed,) the great favorite with market gardeners for the New York market; almost as good as the Oxheart; the earliest, and sure to head. The seed is true and the best; per oz., 75 cents; per half oz., 45 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 78.)

Fearnought, a new English Cabbage, said to be the earliest known, and in competition with the American Wakefield in that country, to have excelled this celebrated variety for earliness. Of course, we should prefer a trial here before endorsing these statements; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents.

Enfield Market, fine, large, compact head; very early and superior; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents.

Large French Oxheart, a fine heart-shaped Cabbage, coming in use after *Early York*, and other of the earlier sorts; very tender and fine flavored, and heads freely; per lb., \$3.50; per oz., 35 cents.

Sugar-loaf, a very good early variety, with a conical or sugar-loaf shaped head; a great favorite with many; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents.

Winningsstadt, a fine tender variety, sugar-loaf in form; one of the best summer sorts; but if sown late, makes a good fall or even winter Cabbage; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents.



CARROTS.

CABBAGE — *Continued.*

	pkt.	cts.
Cabbage, Early Schweinfurth , an early Cabbage, for summer and autumn use, and of large size; per oz., \$1.25; per half oz., 75 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3, p. 77.) . . .	30	
Filderkraut . This is comparatively new, but has become the general "crout," or "kraut" of Germany. I import the seed directly from Stuttgart, where it originated, at the request of some of my German customers; lb., \$4.50; oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 77.) . . .	10	
Erfurt Large White , large; excellent; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents. . . .	10	
Stone Mason Marblehead , a large, solid, tender and excellent free-heading winter Cabbage; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 77.) . . .	10	
Marblehead Mammoth , an excellent, very large winter Cabbage; heads freely, and with good soil will grow to an enormous size; per oz., 50 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 78.) . . .	10	
Robinson's Champion . This is one of the largest Cabbages grown, and of good quality for so large a growth. It sometimes weighs 60 pounds; lb., \$2; oz., 20 cts., . . .	5	
Large Late Drumhead , a very superior drumhead variety, grown from choice heads; per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40 cents. . . .	10	
Premium Flat Dutch , heads well and keeps over finely; per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 78.) . . .	10	
Large Flat Dutch , good for fall or winter crop, resembling the Drumhead; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents. . . .	5	
Flat Brunswick Drumhead , fine, late; per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40 cents. . . .	10	
Drumhead Savoy , one of the very best winter Cabbages; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3, p. 78.) . . .	5	
Dwarf Green Curled Savoy , heads small and rather loose; very hardy and excellent; plants may be set eighteen inches apart; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents, . . .	5	
Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy , heads round and very solid, and of fine quality; forms its heads very early; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30 cents. . . .	10	
Chappell's Red Pickling , new, of brighter color and more true to the kind than any other variety of red or pickling Cabbage; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50 cents. . .	15	
Large Late Blood Red , pure; for pickling; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents. . .	5	
Early Blood Red , fine early variety; will make fine winter Cabbage, if sown quite late in the open ground; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents. . . .	10	

CAULIFLOWER.

The most delicate and delicious of all the Cabbage family, and requiring the same culture and treatment; but, being more delicate, the good culture and richness of soil recommended for Cabbage are absolutely necessary for Cauliflower. Gardeners often sow seed in autumn for early Cauliflower, and keep the plants over in frames; but by sowing the early varieties in the spring, in a hot-bed or cold-frame, or even in an open border, they can be obtained in pretty good season. They require a deep, very rich soil, and the earth should be drawn well

CAULIFLOWER — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

toward the stem, especially late in the season, when the flowers are about to form. For late Cauliflower, sow the seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle, so destructive to everything of the Cabbage tribe when young. The flower buds form a solid mass, of great beauty and delicacy, sometimes called the "curd," on account of its resemblance to the curd as prepared for cheese making. Its appearance we have attempted to show in the engraving, page 79. In the autumn, plants which have not formed the "flower," or "curd," may be taken up and placed in a light cellar, with earth at the roots, and they will generally form good heads for winter use.

Cauliflower, Early Paris , early and fine; short stalk, white head; per oz., \$2.00; half oz., \$1.20,	25
Erfurt Large Early White , a large and excellent early Cauliflower; per oz., \$2.50; per half oz., \$1.50,	30
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf , the earliest variety grown; low, with pure white curd; the best and surest to head, so acknowledged by the best gardeners of Europe; per oz., \$3.00; per half oz., \$1.80,	40
Early London , a well known and valuable variety; oz., \$1.50; half oz., 90 cents,	20
Lenormand's , one of the largest and hardiest of the Cauliflowers; very fine; per oz., \$2.00; per half oz., \$1.20,	25
Lenormand's Short-Stemmed , new; extra fine; per oz., \$3.00; half oz., \$1.80,	40
Large Asiatic , a fine, large, late variety, one of the best large sorts; per oz., \$1.00; per half oz., 60 cents,	15
Stadtholder , a large German variety; very large head and fine flavor; per oz., \$1.00; per half oz., 60 cents,	15
Walcheren , a very hardy variety, and by many considered the best; per oz., \$1.00; per half oz., 60 cents,	15
Carter's Dwarf Mammoth , early, dwarf, compact and hardy; per oz., \$1.50; per half oz., 90 cents,	20

CARROT.

The Carrot should always be furnished with a good, deep, rich soil, and as free from stones and lumps as possible. It is waste of time and labor to try to grow roots of any kind on a poor or unprepared soil. Seed should be got in early, so as to have the benefit of a portion of the spring rains. Sow in drills about an inch deep; the drills about a foot apart; and at thinning, the plants should be left at from four to five inches apart in the rows, according to kind. The Short Horn may be allowed to grow very thickly, almost in clusters. To keep the roots nice for table use, place them in sand in the cellar; but for feeding, they will keep well in a cellar, without covering, or buried in the ground. An ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of drill, and two pounds is the usual quantity per acre.

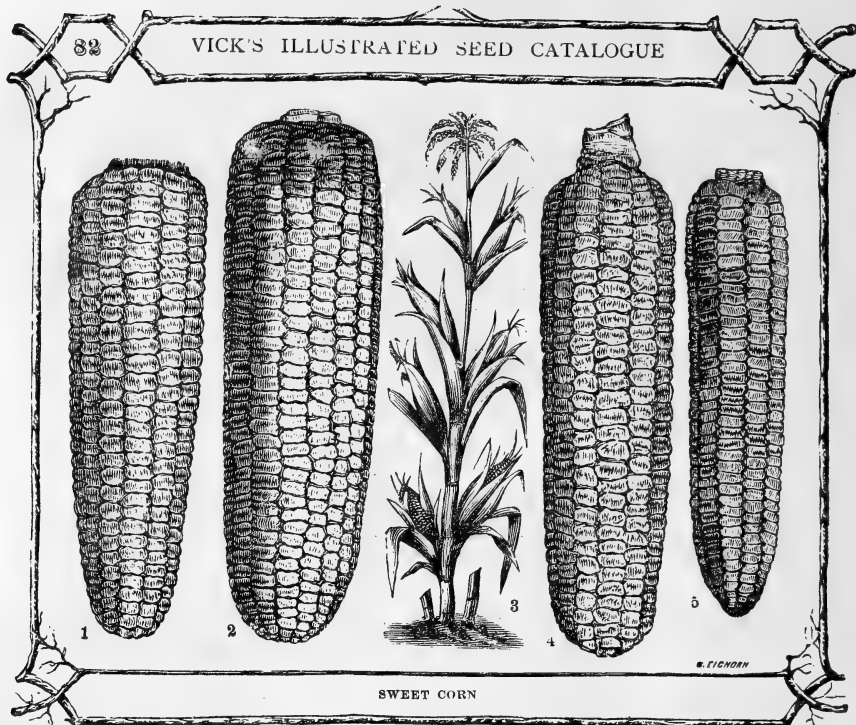
Carrot, Early French Short Horn , small; best for table; preferred by some for all purposes, even for stock; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 80.)	10
Long Orange , per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5, p. 80.)	5
Altringham , selected; red; fine; lb., \$1.25; oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 80.)	5
Large Orange Belgian Green-Top , rich, fine for feeding; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 80.)	5
Long White Belgian Green-Top , fine for cattle; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cts. (Engraving, fig. 3, p. 80.)	5

CELERY.

To obtain good Celery, it is necessary that the plants should be strong and well grown. Sow the seeds in a hot-bed, or cold-frame. When the plants are about three inches in height, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them about four or five inches apart. When some six inches high, and good stocky plants, set them in the trenches—about the middle of July is early enough. Too many make trenches by digging out the top soil, and only putting a few inches of mold at the bottom, and never obtain good Celery. The trenches should contain at least eighteen inches of good soil and well rotted manure, in about equal portions. Take off all suckers and straggling leaves at the time of transplanting. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf-stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them; and during September and October, earth up well for blanching. Those who grow Celery for market extensively do not use trenches, but make the soil deep and rich, and plant in rows, earthing up with the plow. Take up the plants late in the fall, just before winter sets in. A little may be placed in the cellar, covered with sand or earth, for immediate use. The best way of keeping is to dig a trench about a foot wide, deep enough to stand the stalks of Celery erect, leaving the tops a foot below the surface. Place them in this trench, without crowding; then cover with boards and plenty of leaves and straw. This can be opened at any time during the winter, commencing at one end, and removing enough to the cellar to last a week or ten days. (Engraving, p. 79.)

Celery, Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White, one of the very best varieties, growing stout, crisp, and of exceedingly fine nutty flavor; per oz., 30 cents,

5



SWEET CORN

CELERY — Continued.

	pkt. cts
Celery, Cole's Crystal New White , dwarf, solid, crisp, and good flavor; per oz., 30 cts.,	5
Lion's Paw , fine, large, white; per oz., 30 cts.,	5
Goodwin's White , very fine, solid; per oz., 30 cts.,	5
Sealey's Leviathan , white, very large and solid, unsurpassed in flavor; oz., 30 cts.,	5
Brighton Hero , new; very fine pink; per oz., 30 cts.,	5
Laing's Mammoth Red , fine flavor, large; excellent keeper; per oz., 30 cts.,	5
Ivery's Nonsuch , fine, new red variety; per oz., 30 cts.,	5
Carter's Incomparable Dwarf Dark Crimson . Like <i>Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White</i> in everything but color, being of a fine crimson; oz., 40 cts.,	10
Turnip-Rooted, (Celeriac) , forming turnip-shaped bulbs, of Celery flavor; per oz., 30 cts.,	5
Seed for Flavoring . This is seed too old for vegetation, but excellent for pickles, flavoring, etc.; per lb., \$1.20; per oz.,	10

CHICORY.

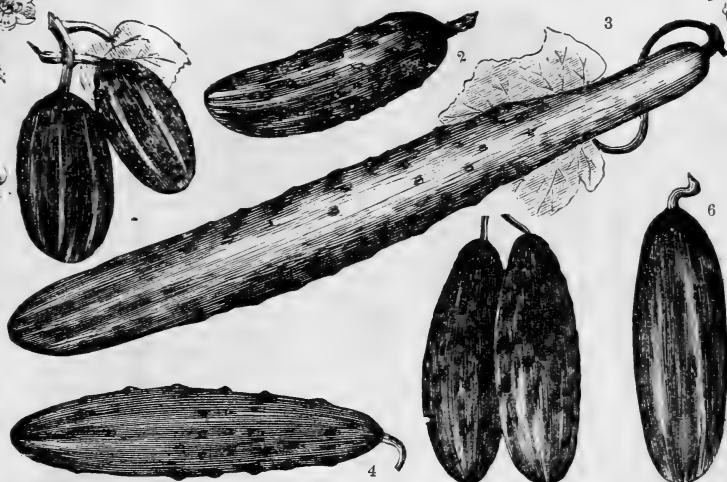
This is the best substitute for Coffee. Should be planted in the spring, like Carrots, and receive the same culture. In the autumn the roots may be taken up, washed clean, cut up and well dried, and afterwards roasted and ground like Coffee. This is the article used mainly for the best Dandelion Coffee, and is largely imported from Europe, while we can grow it here as easily as Carrots. Sow the seed as early as possible in the spring, in rows, about fifteen inches apart. When the plants are an inch or two in height, thin out to about six inches apart in the rows. An ounce will sow about one hundred and fifty feet of drill; from two to three pounds to the acre. It is so hardy and so well adapted to our climate that it is very likely to become a weed.

Chicory, Large-Rooted Long Magdeburg, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10

CORN.

The varieties of Sweet Corn I offer are the finest grown, and great pains have been taken to secure entire purity. After years of trial, I am satisfied that the following list embraces all that can be desired, from the very earliest to the latest. To those who wish to plant largely for market, I can supply most kinds by the bushel.

- Corn, Early Minnesota**, by far the best *very early* Sweet Corn we have ever tried. Plant rather dwarf, ears fine for so early a variety, and of good quality; per pint, 30 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5.) 10
- Russel's Prolific**, a very superior early variety. It is the earliest *first class* Sweet Corn. Ears eight to ten inches in length; per pint, 30 cents (Engraving, fig. 1.) 10



CUCUMBERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

CORN — Continued.

	pkt. cts.
Corn, Crosby's Early , nearly as early as <i>Russell's Prolific</i> , ears about as long, or a little longer, very thick, having from twelve to sixteen rows. A very desirable Corn for the private garden and for market, like the old <i>Asylum</i> , but earlier; per pint, 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 82.)	10
Early Eight-Rowed Sugar , following the preceding in time of maturity; excellent; ears about nine inches long and very fine; per pint, 25 cents.	10
Stowell's Evergreen , late; very select and pure; pint, 25 cts. (Eng. fig. 2, p. 82.)	10
New Branching , a new variety of Sweet Corn, said to produce about three times as much as the old kinds. Each stalk has from three to five well filled ears, from eight to nine inches in length. Medium as to earliness. (Eng. fig. 3, p. 82.)	25
Joint Popping Corn . A new and very productive Popping Corn, growing very tall, and bearing an ear at each of the main joints; per pint, 50 cents.	25
Parching , best white; per pint, 25 cents.	10

CORN SALAD.

A favorite salad plant in Europe, and very hardy. Sown in August and protected with a few leaves during the winter, it can be gathered in the spring very early. Sown in April, it is soon in use. The leaves are sometimes boiled and served as Spinach.

Corn Salad , per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 20 cents.	5
---	---

CRESS, (Pepper-grass.)

The Cresses are excellent and healthful salad plants, of a pungent taste, and are much prized. They are often mixed with Lettuce and other salad plants. Sow the seeds thickly in a hot-bed, or, later in the season, in a warm spot in the garden.

Cress, Fine Curled , superior; will bear cutting several times; per oz., 10 cents.	5
Plain-Leaved , tender and delicate, fine for salad; per oz., 10 cents.	5
Broad-Leaved Garden , sometimes used for soups; per oz., 10 cents.	5
Australian , new; leaves delicate green; flavor mild and fine; per oz., 10 cents.	5
Perennial American , resembles the Water Cress; may be cut through the season; per oz., 20 cents.	10
Water , does pretty well in moist situations, but better on the edges of streams; per oz., 70 cents.	20

CUCUMBER.

The hardiest varieties—in fact, all the American or common sorts—will produce a medium and late crop, if the seed is sown in the open ground in well prepared hills, as soon as the soil becomes sufficiently warm. In this latitude it is useless to plant in the open ground until nearly the first of June. Make rich hills of well rotted manure, two feet in diameter—a large shovelful of manure, at least, to each hill—and plant a dozen or more seeds, covering half an



LONG PURPLE.

PURPLE EGG PLANT.

IMPROVED N. Y. PURPLE.

CUCUMBER — *Continued.*

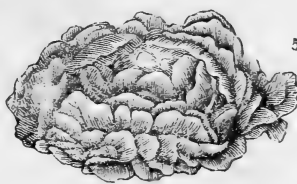
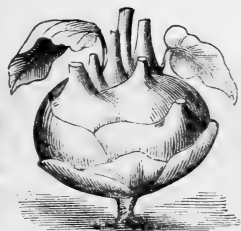
pkt. cts.

inch deep. When all danger from insects is over, pull up all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling. Make the hills about six feet apart. For early Cucumbers, the hot-bed is necessary; but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is, where it is designed to place a hill, dig a hole about eighteen inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of fresh manure, and cover with six inches of earth; in the center of this plant the seed, and cover with a small box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. When the plants grow, keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water, and give air as needed; and if the sun appears too strong, give the glass a coat of whitewash. By the time the plants fill the frame, it will be warm enough to let them out, and the box can be removed; but if it should continue cold, raise the box by setting a block under each corner, and let the plants run under. The Fourth of July is the time we always remove the boxes or frames. Always pick the fruit as soon as large enough, as allowing any to remain to ripen injures the fruiting of the vine. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre.

- Cucumber, Early Russian**, very early, hardy and productive, small, growing in pairs; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 83.) 10
- Early Green Cluster**, next in earliness to the *Russian*; small, prickly, in clusters, productive; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5, p. 83.) 5
- Early Frame**, a good variety for pickling and table, of medium size; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 83.) 5
- Early White Spine**, an excellent variety for table; very pretty and a great bearer; a favorite with market growers, and called "New York Market;" per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 6, p. 83.) 5
- Improved Long Green**, a very fine long fruit of excellent quality; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 83.) 10

The following are splendid foreign varieties, represented by the large fruit in the engraving on page 83, fig. 3. They differ a little in form, but have the same general appearance. They are mostly what are called *frame* varieties, because they are cultivated in frames, under glass, or in houses. The first five varieties are the hardiest, and will do well if coaxed a little early in the season, under boxes covered with glass. We have grown excellent crops of *Long Green Southgate* with ordinary garden culture, without any frame.

- Cucumber, Long Green Southgate**, one of the finest old English varieties, pretty hardy, 15
- Chinese Long Green**, long, productive and hardy, 15
- Stockwood**, fine, hardy, standard sort; every way superior, 15
- Wood's Long Ridge**, a fine hardy variety, 15
- Bedfordshire Surprise**, hardy and excellent, 15
- Roman Emperor**, fine long fruit, 25
- Gladiator**, fine, large, 25
- Glory of Arnstadt**, excellent, 25
- Lord Kenyon's Favorite**, a very fine, large, black-spined English variety, 25
- Cuthill's Highland Mary**, very superior and productive; hardy; fine for forcing, 25
- Sion House Improved**, fine; constant; good bearer; one of the best English sorts, 25
- Mills' Jewess**, 25



LETTUCE AND KOHL RABI.

CUCUMBER — Continued.

	pkt. cts.
Cucumber, Victory of Bath , new and splendid,	25
Godfrey's Black Spine , new, long and excellent,	25
Sir Colin Campbell , fine; large; black spined,	25

EGG PLANT.

A tender plant, requiring starting in the hot-bed pretty early to mature its fruit in the Northern States. The seed may be sown with Tomato seed; but more care is necessary at transplanting, to prevent the plants being chilled by the change, as they scarcely ever fully recover. Hand-glasses are useful for covering at the time of transplanting. Those who have no hot-bed can sow a few seeds in boxes in the house. There are various modes of cooking, but the most common is to cut in slices, parboil, and then fry in batter.

Egg Plant, Early Long Purple , eight or nine inches long, productive; per oz., 50 cts.,	5
Round Purple , medium size; per oz., 50 cents,	5
Improved New York Purple , very large and fine; the best; per oz., 75, cents,	5
Striped , fine fruit and beautiful,	10

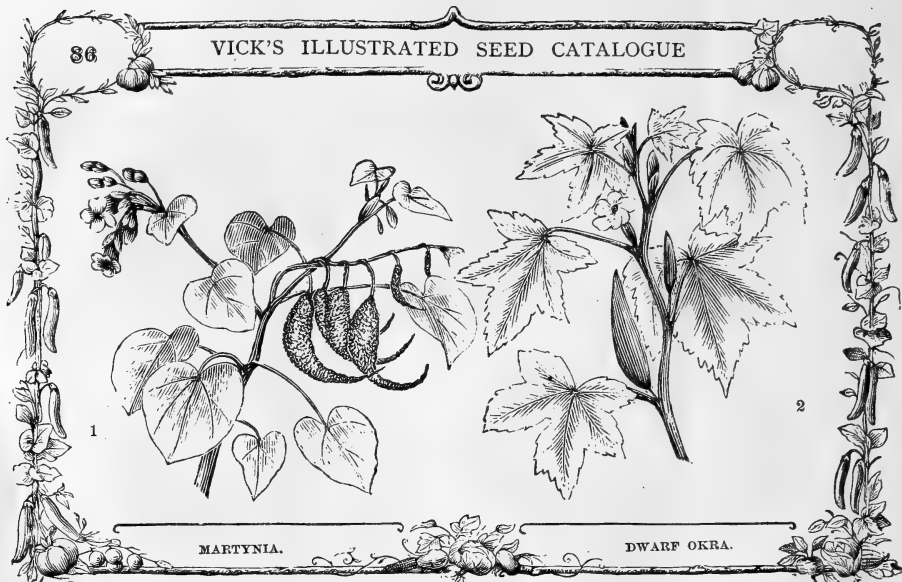
KOHL RABI.

Intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip we have this singular vegetable. The stem, just above the surface of the ground, swells into a bulb something like a Turnip, as shown in the engraving, fig. 1. Above this are the leaves, somewhat resembling those of the Ruta Baga. The bulbs are served like Turnips, and are very delicate and tender when young, possessing the flavor of both Turnip and Cabbage, to some extent. In Europe they are extensively grown for stock, and are thought to keep better than the Turnip, and impart no unpleasant taste to the milk. Seed should be sown, for a general crop, in May or June, like Turnip seed, in drills; or they may be transplanted like Cabbage. To raise a few for the table, it is not best to sow until the middle of June.

Kohl Rabi, Large Early Purple , beautiful purple; tender, and excellent for the table; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Large Early White , fine and tender for table; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Large Late Green , large and excellent for stock; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Large Late Purple , large and fine for stock; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 20 cents,	5

LETTUCE.

Lettuce is divided into two classes: the *Cabbage*, with round head and broad, spreading leaves; and the *Cos* with long head and upright, narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are the most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most crisp and refreshing. The Curled varieties have the habit of the Cabbage, though not forming solid heads, and are very pretty for garnishing, but otherwise not equal to some of the plain sorts. Seed sown in the autumn will come in quite early in the spring, but not early enough to satisfy the universal relish for early salad. The hot-bed, therefore, must be started quite early. Give but little heat, and plenty



MARTYNIA.

DWARF OKRA.

LETTUCE — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

of air and water on fine days. Sow a couple of rows thick, in the front of the frame, to be used when young—say two inches in height. Let the plants in the rest of the bed be about three inches apart, and, as they become thick, remove every alternate one. Keep doing so, as required, and the last will be as large as Cabbages. Sow in the open ground as early as possible; or, if you have plants from fall sowing, transplant them. The soil must be very rich. For summer use, sow the seeds of the Cabbage varieties in a cool, moist place, as the north side of a fence. The large kinds of Lettuce should not be crowded—eight or ten inches is near enough.

Lettuce, Malta Drumhead, or Ice Cabbage , very large and superb; per oz., 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 85.)	5
Large Pale Green Asiatic , a large and good Cabbage variety; per oz., 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5, p. 85.)	5
Victoria Cabbage , hardy and fine for early sowing; per oz., 25 cents.	5
Neapolitan Cabbage , very large; best variety for summer; per oz., 25 cents.	5
Imperial White , large Cabbage; hardy, desirable for winter sowing; oz., 25 cents.	5
Large Princess , fine large Cabbage; per oz., 25 cents.	5
Mammoth Cabbage , a very fine new large sort; per oz., 40 cents.	10
All the Year Round , a very hardy, compact growing Cabbage Lettuce, with small, close heads, of a dark green color. It remains in perfection a long time.	30
Nonsuch Cabbage , very early and excellent; large, solid heads; per oz., 30 cts.	10
Early Tennis Ball , one of the earliest and best heading varieties; per oz., 25 cents.	5
Early Egg , very early; small, beautiful yellow head; per oz., 25 cents.	5
Winter Head , a new and hardy variety, said to endure very severe weather without injury, and to head well even in warm, dry weather.	15
Green Curled , a very beautiful sort for garnishing, fair quality, early; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 85.)	10
White Silesian , early; rather loose head; tender; per oz., 30 cents.	5
Brown Silesian , larger than the white, and endures warm weather better; per oz., 30 cents.	5
Carter's Giant White Cos , new; superb, large, and exceedingly tender; oz., \$1.00.	20
Golden Cos , a very fine tender variety; per oz., 50 cents.	10
Essex Champion , new, and one of the best of the Cos family; per oz., 40 cents.	10
Paris White Cos , one of the best of the Cos varieties; oz., 35 cts. (Eng. fig. 3, p. 85.)	10

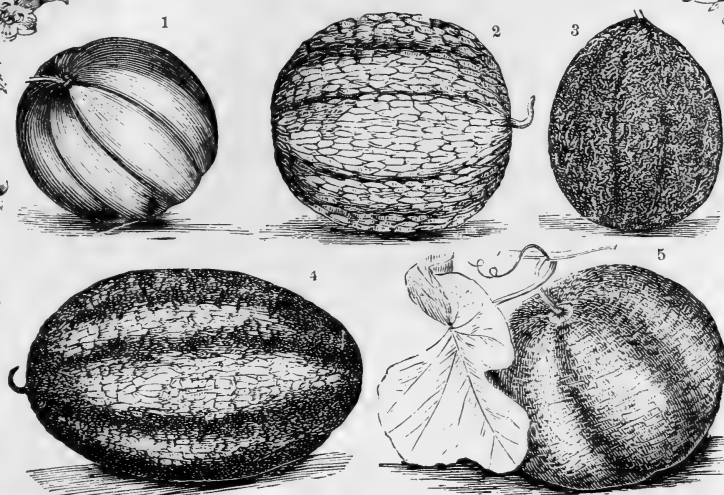
MARTYNIA.

A hardy annual plant of strong growth, with curious seed-pods very highly prized by many for pickling. They should be used when tender—about half grown.

Martynia proboscidea, per oz., 75 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1.) 10

MELON

In this latitude we must give the Melon all the advantages we can command to secure early maturity. The most sheltered, sunny exposure, and the warmest soil must therefore be selected. The same course of treatment is recommended as for Cucumbers. (See page 83.)



MUSK

MELONS.

MELON — Continued.

pkt. cts.

- Musk Melon.** The following varieties are hardy and productive, and well adapted to general culture, as they will give a good crop of fine fruit with ordinary care:
- Early Christina**, early; yellow-fleshed; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 25 cents, 10
 - Jenny Lind**, small fruit, but very fine quality, moderately early; lb., \$2.00; oz., 20 cts., 5
 - Prolific Nutmeg**, a very good, hardy, and prolific variety; fruit medium size, sometimes pretty large, roundish, netted; flesh thick, green, and of good flavor; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2.) 10
 - Nutmeg**, medium size, round; flesh green, of good quality; lb., \$1.50; oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3.) 5
 - White Japanese**, deliciously and delicately sweet; flesh thick, very pale green; skin creamy white and very thin; per lb., \$3.00; oz., 30 cents. (Eng., fig. 1.) 10
 - Fine Netted**, an early, delicious melon; lb., \$2.00; oz., 20 cents. (Eng., fig. 4.) 5
 - Green Citron**, large, with thick, green flesh; good flavor; lb., \$2.00; oz., 20 cts. (Engraving, fig. 5.) 5
 - Pineapple**, dark green, oval, netted; flesh thick, sweet and juicy; per oz., 20 cents, 5
 - Persian**, very large; rather late; green fleshed; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents, . 5

Water Melon, requires about the same treatment as Musk Melon:

 - Mountain Sweet**, or **Ice Cream**, dark green; flesh red, sweet and rich; early and hardy; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 88.) 5
 - Mountain Sprout**, a good variety; long, striped; scarlet flesh; one of the best, but not quite as early as *Mountain Sweet*; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents. 10
 - Black Spanish**, an old variety and one of the richest; round, rather small, dark green; red flesh; sweet and rich; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cents. (Eng., fig. 3, p. 88.) 15
 - Goodwin's Imperial**, a good melon for amateurs, of fine quality; per oz., 40 cents, 15
 - Apple-Seeded**, small, round, sweet and tender; keeps well after ripe; oz., 50 cents, 15
 - Orange**. The flesh separates easily from the rind; fair quality; per oz., 25 cents, . 10
 - Citron**, for preserves; per lb., \$2.50; oz., 25 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 88.) . . 10

MUSTARD.

Used as a salad early in spring, sometimes with Lettuce and Cress. Sow at intervals, in rows, quite thickly. Cut when about two inches high. For a crop of seed, sow in April, in drills a foot apart, and thin to about five inches apart in the rows.

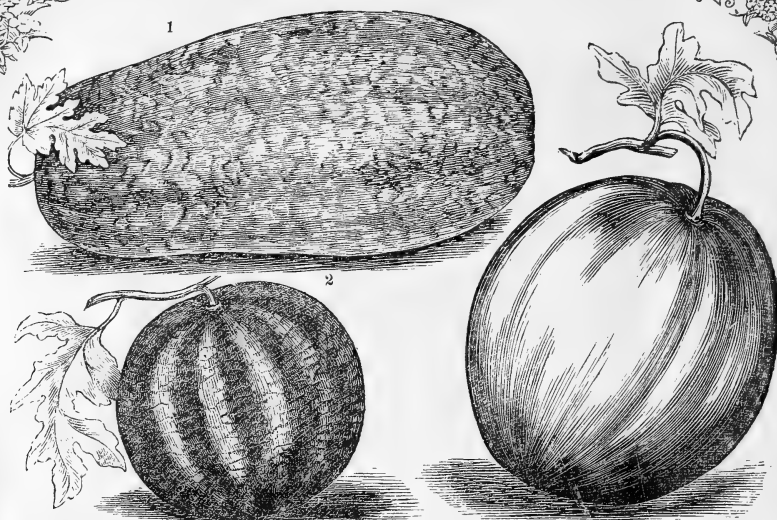
Mustard, White, best for salad or culinary purposes; per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents, 5

OKRA.

Finely adapted to the South, where it is generally used. The green seed-pods are used in soups, etc., to which they give a thick, jelly-like consistency, and a fine flavor. At the North the seed should be started in a hot-bed. Set the plants from two to three feet apart.

Okra, Long Green, long, pale green, and ribbed; per oz., 10 cents, 5

Dwarf White, earliest and best for the North; per oz., 10 cents. (Eng., fig. 2, p. 86.) 5



WATER MELONS.

ONION.

pkt. cts.

The Onion must have a clean and very rich soil, or it will not do well enough to pay for the trouble. Use well rotted manure freely, and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant; then thin out early, and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds; and if your seed is good, you will have a large crop of Onions. On no other conditions can you hope for success. The Onion is very sensitive, and takes affront easily; it won't do to slight it in the least. Sow in drills not less than a foot apart. When the young Onions are three or four inches high, thin so that they will stand about two inches apart. Disturb the roots of Onions as little as possible, either in thinning or hoeing, and never hoe earth toward them to cover, or hill, as we do most other things. Four pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

Onion, Wethersfield Red , one of the best varieties for a general crop; of good size, red, roundish; productive; heads and keeps well; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5, p. 89.)	10
Early Red , early and good; per lb., \$5.50; per oz., 45 cents.	10
Large Red , flat; sure cropper; good; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 89.)	10
Danvers Yellow , an early, productive, good keeping, excellent Onion; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50 cents. (Engraving, fig. 6, p. 89.)	10
Large Yellow , a fine, large, flat Onion; forms bulbs readily; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 89.)	10
Silver-Skinned , true, white; delicate; early; not a good keeper; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 89.)	10
White Portugal , (American,) a large white Onion, resembling the <i>Silver-Skinned</i> , as large as <i>Danvers Yellow</i> ; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50 cents.	10

The following are foreign varieties, and generally do not form bulbs as readily as our American sorts. When got out early, in rich soil, these fine European sorts often give very splendid crops of solid Onions.

Onion, Large Strasburg , flesh-colored; large; good keeper and productive; per lb., \$3; per oz., 30 cents.	10
Large Madeira, or New Giant , oval or flat; very large and good; lb., \$3; oz. 30 cts.	10
Large Madeira, or New Giant , round; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3, p. 89.)	10
White Lisbon , a very pretty, round, white Onion, almost 4 inches in diameter, a good keeper, and a splendid variety for warm climates, like the South or South-west; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30 cents.	10



ONIONS.

ONION — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

New Foreign Onions.—For two years past there has been a good deal of excitement among seedsmen and gardeners in Europe, respecting some new Italian Onions, of monstrous size, sometimes weighing as high as four pounds, and of very mild and superior flavor. After learning all we could about these Onions, we thought they might prove well adapted to the Southern States, and obtaining seed last season, sent samples to several hundred of the leading Agriculturists of the South for trial. The report in nearly every case was favorable and highly encouraging, so much so that I feel warranted in offering it for sale. Make the soil very rich.

Onion, New Giant Rocca, of Naples, a splendid large Onion, of globular shape, and light brown skin; weight as exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society, of London, 3 pounds, 9 ounces; per lb., \$10.00; per oz., 75 cents,	20
Large Blood Red Italian Tripoli, more flat than the preceding, quite as large, and blood red; per lb., \$10.00; per oz., 75 cents,	20
Large Flat White Italian Tripoli, very pure white skin, flat, very mild flavor, and as large as either of the above; per lb., \$10.00; per oz., 75 cents,	20
Early Flat White Italian Tripoli, beautiful white skin, very mild, of rapid growth, early; per lb., \$10.00; per oz., 75 cents,	20

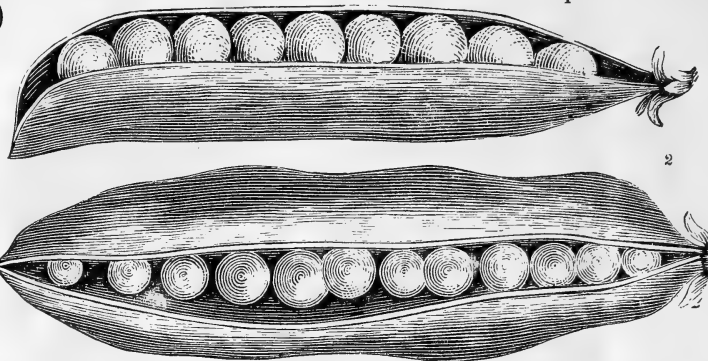
PARSLEY.

Parsley seed germinates very slowly; it should be started in a hot-bed, if possible. For out-door sowing always prepare the seed by placing it in quite hot water and allowing it to soak for twenty-four hours. When the plants are a few inches in height, set them in rows, three or four inches apart. Parsley makes a pretty edging for the walks of the vegetable garden, and is the most beautiful of all plants used for garnishing.

Parsley, Enfield Matchless, one of the most delicate of the curled sorts; oz., 15 cents,	5
Myatt's Garnishing, large, finely curled, bright green; per oz., 25 cents,	5
Carter's Champion, somewhat similar to Myatt's Garnishing, but very much superior, especially for garnishing purposes; per oz., 40 cents,	10
Giant Curled, very large growth, finely curled; per oz., 15 cents,	5
Champion Moss Curled, the most elegant curled Parsley grown for garnishing purposes; per oz., 40 cents,	10

PARSNIP.

The Parsnip flourishes best, and gives the longest, largest, smoothest roots in a very deep, rich soil—one that has been made rich with manure the previous year. Manure, especially if fresh, makes the roots somewhat ill-shaped. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready, pretty thickly, in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart and about an inch deep. Thin the plants to five or six inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill very thickly. Six pounds of seed is the usual quantity sown on an acre. The portion of the crop required for spring use can remain in the ground during the winter. If a portion is covered heavily with leaves, they can be dug at any time. A few can be stored in a pit or cellar. For feeding cattle, no root is superior to the Parsnip, and my opinion is that no root is equal to it for this country. There are several varieties, but they differ very little. Soil and culture are of good deal more importance than varieties.



PEAS.

PARSNIP — *Continued.*

pkt cts

- Parsnip, Long Hollow Crown.** This is one of the very best Parsnips grown, either for stock or the table; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, 5
- Student,** a new variety, not so long as the preceding, generally about fifteen inches, tapering rapidly from top to bottom; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents, 5

CHOICE ENGLISH GARDEN PEAS.

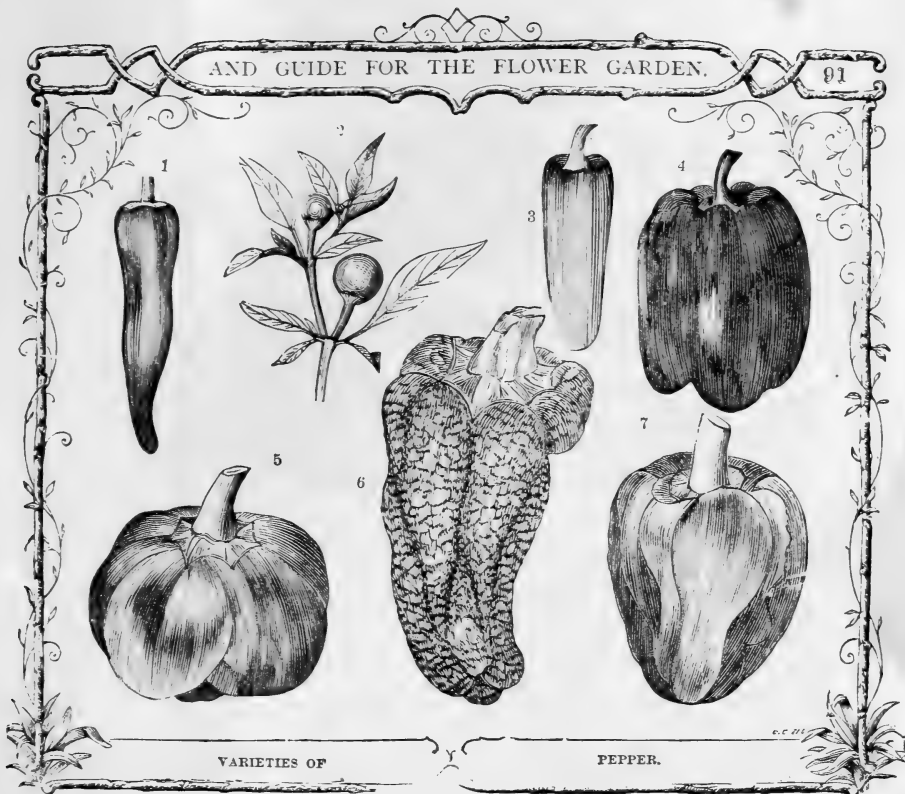
The Pea is very hardy, and will endure a great amount of cold, either in or above the ground; and as we all want "green peas" as early as possible in the season, they should be got in as early as the ground can be got ready—the sooner the better. If the *Earliest* sorts are planted about the first of April, in this latitude, they will be fit to gather in June, often quite early in the month. The *Later* will come in about the Fourth of July. By sowing two or three varieties of *Early*, and the same of *Later*, as soon as practicable in the spring, a good supply will be obtained from early in June to late in July, with only one sowing. After this Sweet Corn will be in demand. Sow in drills not less than four inches deep, pretty thickly—about a pint to forty feet. The drills should not be nearer than two feet, except for the lowest sorts. Those growing three feet high, or more, should not be nearer than three or four feet. As they are early off the ground, Cabbage can be planted between the rows, or the space can be used for Celery trenches. All varieties growing three feet or more in height should have brush for their support. The large, fine wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the small sorts, and if planted very early, should have a dry soil, or they are liable to rot. Keep well hoed up and stick early. My Peas are mainly imported direct from the best growers of England, and will be found far superior to the varieties generally cultivated.

EARLIEST.

- Pea, Carter's First Crop,** earliest and most productive; height 30 inches, and the haulm literally covered with peas; per quart, 60 cents, 10
- McLean's Little Gem,** a green, wrinkled, marrow Pea, as dwarf as *Tom Thumb*, of a delicious, rich, sugary flavor; very early; per quart, \$1.00, 20
- McLean's Advancer,** a dwarf, green, wrinkled marrow, of fine flavor and very prolific; per quart, 75 cents, 15
- Nutting's No. 1,** a very excellent Pea; dwarf, about 15 inches in height, very early, productive, and of fine quality; per quart, 70 cents, 15
- Tom Thumb,** very dwarf, 8 or 10 inches; per quart, 70 cents, 15
- Waite's Caractacus,** one of the best and most productive early Peas, strong grower, very productive, and next in earliness to *Carter's First Crop*; per quart, 50 cents, 10
- Early Kent,** 3 feet; the common early market Pea here; per quart, 50 cents, . . 10

SECOND EARLY.

- Laxton's Prolific Early Long-Pod,** a very productive, long-podded variety, having from 11 to 12 peas in each pod. It is very hardy, and may be put in the ground as soon as the frost is out; per quart, \$1.00. (Engraving, fig. 2.) . . . 20
- Bishop's New Long-Podded,** 2 feet; good quality, early and prolific; qt., 60 cts., 10
- Harrison's Perfection,** a large, rich, marrow Pea, of stout growth, and productive; 2 feet high; per quart, 60 cents, 10
- McLean's Epicurean,** a new, early, wrinkled Pea; said to be very large, of delicious flavor, and very productive; only 2 feet in height; per quart, \$1.00, . . . 20



PEAS — Continued.

pkt. cts.

- Pea, McLean's Premier**, a large wrinkled Pea, in fact, the largest and finest looking Pea we have ever seen. It is claimed, in Europe, to be one of the best Peas in cultivation, both for productiveness and flavor; per quart, 80 cents, 15
- Napoleon**, 30 inches; wrinkled; light green; rich, sweet; per quart, 70 cents, . . . 15
- Eugenie**, 30 inches; wrinkled; white; sweet and rich; per quart, 70 cents, 15
- McLean's Princess Royal**, 1 foot; very productive, long podded; sweet; qt., 70 cts., 15

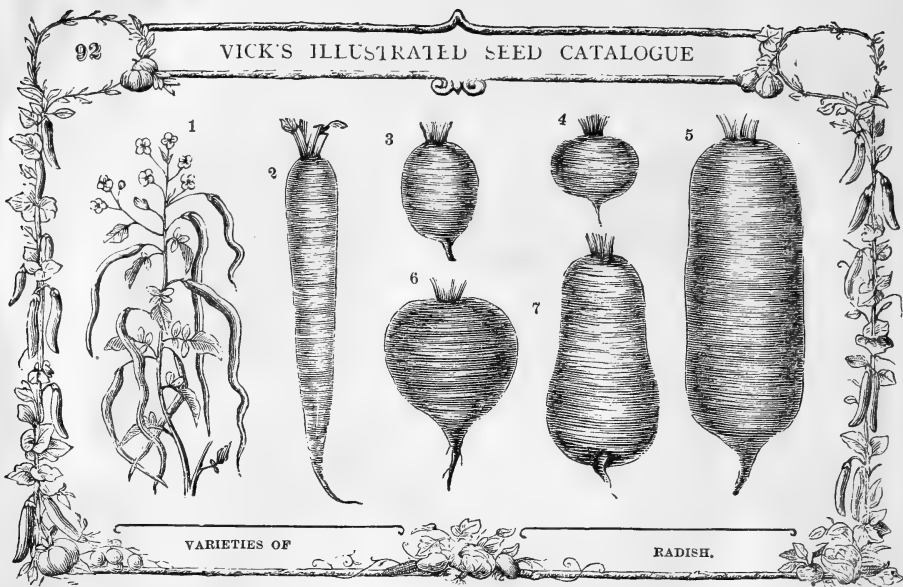
GENERAL CROP.

- Carter's Surprise**, an improved large blue Pea, excellent in quality and very productive; per quart, 60 cents, 10
- Blue Imperial**, 3 to 4 feet; very hardy and productive; fair quality; qt., 50 cents, 10
- Dwarf Waterloo Marrow**, a splendid Pea, of very dwarf *Tom Thumb* habit; per quart, \$1.50. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 90.) 35
- Peabody**, very productive, branching, *Tom Thumb* habit; productive, and of excellent flavor; a little later than the *Waterloo Marrow*; per quart, \$1.00, 20
- McLean's Wonderful**, said to be the best dwarf wrinkled Pea; large pods, sugary flavor; productive; about 30 inches in height; per quart, \$1.00, 20
- Yorkshire Hero**, a very fine, large, dwarf, wrinkled variety, of good quality and productive; per quart, \$1.00, 20
- Champion of England**, 5 feet; rich, sweet; popular everywhere; quart, 50 cents, 10
- Veitch's Perfection**, 3 feet; delicious, large, wrinkled; per quart, \$1.00, 20
- Waite's King of the Marrow**, 5 feet; large, sweet and productive, bearing a long time; per quart, 75 cents, 15
- Dwarf Sugar**, 3 feet; pods skinless and edible; good quality shelled; quart, 75 cts., 15
- Tall Sugar**, 5 feet; edible pods, very large and long; per quart, 75 cents, 15

PEPPER.

Capsicum or Pepper is cultivated mainly for pickles. It is used as seasoning in many ways, and sometimes medicinally. Sow the seed early in a hot-bed, if possible. If not, select a warm place in the garden for a seed-bed, and sow as soon as the soil is warm — in this latitude, about the middle of May. Transplant when three or four inches high.

- Pepper, Tomato-Formed Red**, large — 3 inches in diameter and 2 inches in length — ribbed; flesh thick, mild and pleasant; per oz., 60 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5.) 5



VARIETIES OF

RADISH.

PEPPER — Continued.

	pkt. cts.
Pepper, Large Bell , very large—nearly 4 inches long and 3 in diameter; glossy red; early; flesh thick and very mild; per oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 91.) . . .	5
Sweet Mountain , or Mammoth , much like Bell, perhaps a little larger; oz., 50 cts. (Engraving, fig. 7, p. 91.) . . .	5
Monstrous , or Grossum , a French variety, the largest we have ever grown. (Engraving, fig. 6, p. 91.) . . .	10
Long Red , beautiful and productive; 4 inches in length and an inch or more in diameter; flesh thick and pungent; a good substitute for Cayenne; oz., 40 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 91.) . . .	5
Long Yellow , similar to the above except in color; both are late, and the plants should be started in a hot-bed; per oz., 70 cents, . . .	10
Cayenne , small, pungent; the Cayenne Pepper of commerce; per oz., \$1.00. (Engraving, fig. 3, p. 91.) . . .	10
Cherry-formed , small, round, very productive; makes a pretty plant; very hot; per oz., 70 cents. Engraving, fig. 2, p. 91.) . . .	10

PUMPKIN.

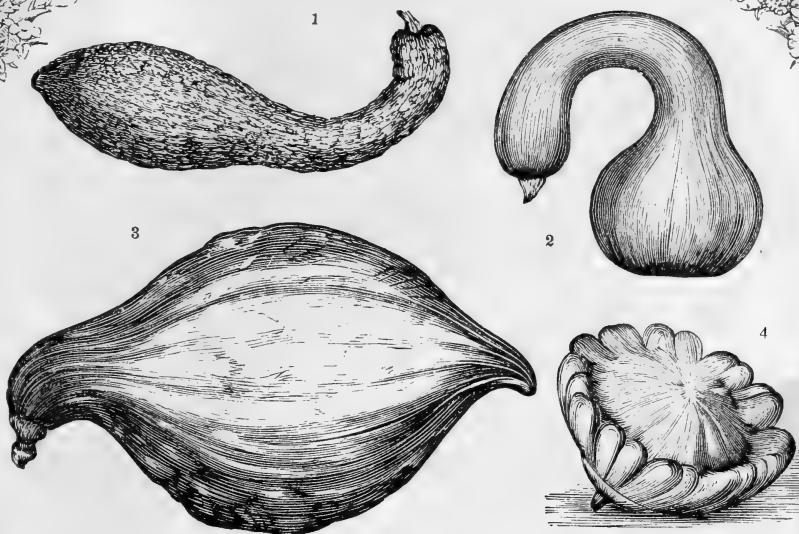
The Pumpkin is now but little used, except for agricultural purposes, the finer varieties of Squashes having taken its place in the kitchen. The following are the best:

Pumpkin, Large Cheese , size large; skin reddish orange; flesh thick, fine and sweet; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, . . .	5
Cushaw , solid flesh; fine and sweet; keeps well; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents, . . .	5
Connecticut Field , per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents, . . .	5

RADISH.

The Radish must make a rapid growth to be fit for use; it will then be crisp and tender, and of mild flavor. If grown slowly, it will be hard, fibrous, and disagreeably pungent. For early use, seed should be sown in the hot-bed, in drills four or five inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the young plants so that they will stand two inches apart in the rows. Give plenty of light and air, or they will become drawn—that is, slender—worthless. For out-door beds, select a warm, sunny location, with a sandy soil. A little new earth from the woods, as a top-dressing, before the seeds are sown, will be of great service. A top-dressing of soot, or even coal ashes, will be of much benefit, as we have found by long experience. The great point is to get the plants to grow rapidly after the seed-leaf appears above ground, so as to be out of the way of the black beetle that proves so troublesome when they are young, puncturing every leaf. Sow soot, ashes, or dust, over them frequently, as the beetle dislikes gritty food. The Winter Radishes should be sown in July or August, about the time of Turnip sowing. Treatment the same. They may be kept in a cool cellar and covered with earth for winter use. Put them in cold water for an hour before using. An ounce of Radish seed will sow ten feet square; six or seven pounds are necessary for an acre.

Radish, Rose Olive-Shaped , oval; very tender and excellent; an inch and a half long; flesh rose colored; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3.) . .	10
---	----



SQUASHES.

RADISH — Continued.

	pkt. cts.
Radish, Scarlet Olive-Shaped , very much like the above except in color; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	5
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, White Tip , called <i>New French Breakfast</i> ; very tender and beautiful; per lb., \$1.80; per oz., 20 cents,	10
White Olive-Shaped , like the other olive-shaped varieties in everything except color; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10
Long Scarlet Short-Top , the favorite long market Radish everywhere; 6 or 7 inches long; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 92.)	5
Salmon Color , like <i>Scarlet Short-Top</i> , but lighter in color; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cts.,	5
Long White Naples , a beautiful long, clear white Radish, tinged with green at the top; excellent; per lb., \$1.80; per oz., 20 cents,	10
Red Turnip , round; about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white; good; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 92.)	5
White Turnip , similar to above except in color, and being less pungent and a few days later; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Yellow Turnip , similar to the above, except in color; per lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cents,	5
Chinese Rose Winter , sow in summer, same as Turnips; lb., \$2.50; oz., 25 cts.,	10
Chinese White Winter , an excellent white winter Radish, like <i>Chinese Rose</i> , except in color; per lb., \$3.50; per oz., 35 cents,	10
Black Spanish Winter , Round, lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents. (Eng., fig. 6, p. 92.)	5
Black Spanish Winter , Long, per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents. (Eng., fig. 5, p. 92.)	5
Large White Spanish Winter , per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Raphanus caudatus , Japan Radish. The seed-pods grow two feet in length. They are eaten as a salad or cooked as Asparagus. It is a very curious plant, but may never become popular. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 92.)	25

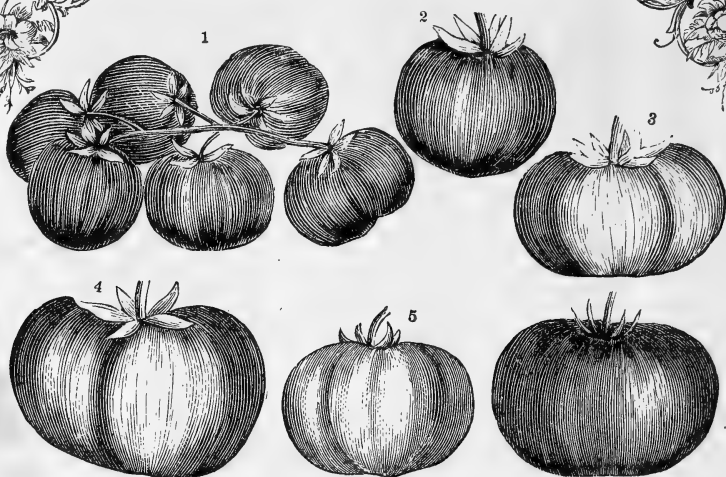
SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

A delicious vegetable. Cut into small pieces, it makes a fine soup, like that from Oysters. It is also par-boiled, grated fine, made into small balls, dipped into batter, and fried; also cooked whole as Parsnips. Culture and treatment same as for Parsnip.

Salsify, per lb., \$3.50; per oz., 30 cents, 10

SPINACH.

To grow Spinach in perfection, the soil must be rich. Sow in the autumn for spring use, in good drained soil, in drills a foot apart. As soon as the plants are well up, thin them to about six inches apart in the rows. Covering with a little straw or leaves before winter is useful but not necessary. For summer use, sow as early as possible in the spring.



TOMATOES.

SPINACH — *Continued.*

	pkt.	cts.
Spinach, Round, or Summer , for spring sowing; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, .	5	
Prickly, or Fall , hardest and best for fall or very early spring sowing; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, .	5	
New Zealand , very large and luxuriant; endures drouth well, and produces a large quantity of leaves; plants should stand at least two feet apart; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents, .	10	

SQUASH.

The Squashes are all quite tender, and therefore no progress can be made in starting them until the weather becomes somewhat warm and settled. The winter varieties should, however, be got in as early as possible, and a rapid growth encouraged. Treatment the same as for Melons and Cucumbers.

Squash, Early Bush Scollop , a good, early summer Squash, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly; plant in hills, three feet apart; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 93.)	10
Early Bush Crook-Necked . This is the richest summer Squash; very early and productive. Plant in hills three feet apart. Per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 93.)	10
Hubbard . The very best winter Squash grown, and the only one we would advise to cultivate; almost as good as the Sweet Potato; per lb., \$2.25; oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3, p. 93.)	10
Turban, or Turk's Cap , a good fall and early winter Squash, greenish in color, striped with white; in form it somewhat resembles a turban; flesh orange; fine, almost as good as <i>Hubbard</i> , and weighing about six pounds; per oz., 40 cents, .	15
Boston Marrow , a good, tender, rich variety, for fall and winter; per oz., 20 cents, .	10
Winter Crook-Neck , of fair quality, very hardy, and a good keeper; oz., 20 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 93.)	10

TOMATO.

The Tomato is a long time in forming and ripening its fruit, and all lovers of this vegetable anxiously await the desired event. To obtain *early* varieties, therefore, is the great desire; and every year, almost, we have new kinds advertised from one week to five weeks earlier than anything known. After trying everything offered, I am satisfied that there is nothing materially earlier than the *Early Smooth Red*, as I offer it, with the exception of *Hubbard's Curled Leaf*. After several years' trial, I am convinced that it is the earliest variety known, and is especially valuable for market purposes, as it ripens nearly all its fruit very early. No one variety of Tomato possesses all the good qualities. The earliest varieties are not usually smooth nor large. Some large, smooth kinds must be planted to follow the

TOMATO — Continued.

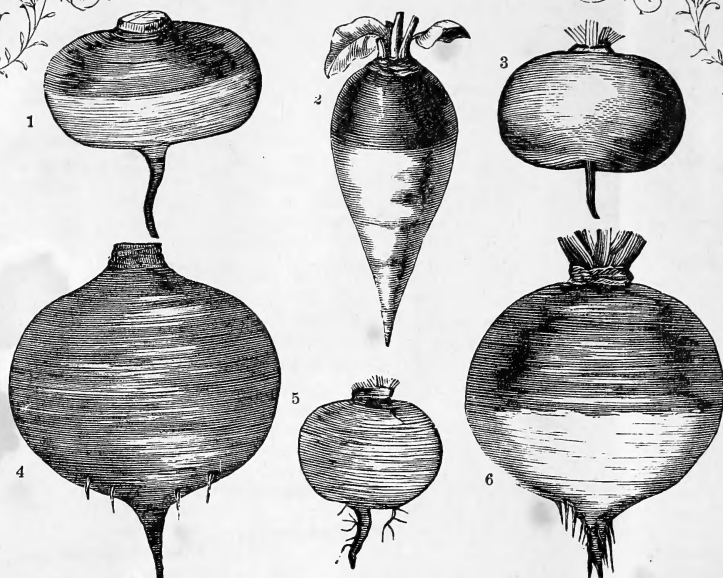
pkt. cts.

earliest sorts. Pinching off a great portion of the side branches, and stopping others just beyond where the fruit is formed, hastens the ripening very much — certainly a week or ten days. To obtain plants early, sow seed in the hot-bed early in March. In about five weeks they should be transplanted to another hot-bed, setting them four or five inches apart. Here they should remain, having all the air possible, and becoming hardened, until about the middle of May, when they may be put out in the ground; that is, if there is little or no danger of frost. Very good plants can be grown in boxes in the house, starting them even in the kitchen. The soil for Early Tomatoes should not be too rich, and a warm, sheltered location selected, if possible. The Tomato may be made very pretty by training on a fence or trellis, like a Grape vine. No plant will better bear trimming.

Tomato, Early Smooth Red, early, very smooth, round, medium size, of good quality, and productive; per oz., 35 cents. (Engraving, fig. 2, p. 94.)	5
Hubbard's Curled Leaf. This, I have found, after years of trial, in comparison with all the known varieties, to be the <i>earliest of all the Tomatoes</i> . It is of medium size, some specimens irregular, plant dwarf in habit, and therefore need not be set more than half the usual distance apart. The leaves curl as though the plants were drying up; per oz., 75 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5, p. 94.)	10
Gen. Grant, a very superior, good sized Tomato, smooth, rather flat in form, of good quality and nearly or quite as early as <i>Early Smooth Red</i> , and ripens rapidly and thoroughly; per oz., 75 cents. (Engraving, fig. 6, p. 94.)	10
Hathaway's Excelsior, large, perfectly smooth, growing in clusters, very productive, and of excellent quality; one of the best in every respect; ripening about with <i>Gen. Grant</i> . Skin separates from the fruit more readily than any other variety,	20
Trophy, very large, pretty smooth, solid, and of fair quality; second or third early, ripening after <i>Gen. Grant</i> and <i>Early Smooth Red</i> ,	25
Keyes' Early Prolific, early as <i>Smooth Red</i> , a good many ripening together; productive; not smooth enough to be desirable, except for its earliness; per oz., 35 cents,	5
Eureka, partaking somewhat of the tree habit; fruit of good size; productive; ripe ten or twelve days after <i>Smooth Red</i> ; per oz., 50 cents. (Eng. fig. 3, p. 94.)	5
Oranfield, (<i>Sim's Cluster</i> .) It is rather small, but grows in clusters, seven or more specimens in each cluster. It is one of the earliest, and the sweetest and richest Tomato I have ever grown; per oz., 50 cents. (Engraving, fig. 1, p. 94.)	5
Dwarf Oranfield, fruit very early, rather small and uneven; plant very dwarf in habit, so that they may be planted very close together. It is very desirable for fruiting in-doors on account of its dwarf habit; per oz., 75 cents,	10
Lyman's Mammoth Cluster, grows in large clusters, like <i>Sim's Cluster</i> , but twice the size. The color is a beautiful pinkish red,	10
Alger, foliage like the <i>Keyes'</i> , but very dark green, and of a more vigorous habit; ripens a day or two after the <i>Keyes'</i> ; fruit larger and smoother,	5
Golden Striped, a very pretty Tomato, with yellow and red stripes; large, of good quality and productive; per oz., 35 cents,	5
Cedar Hill, medium to large size, tolerably smooth; per oz., 35 cents,	5
Tilden, large, smooth; ripe with <i>Eureka</i> ; not solid, and ripening unevenly; per oz., 35 cents,	5
Lester's Perfected, light red or pinkish color, tolerably smooth, large and very solid, with few seeds; excellent, but late; per oz., 50 cents. (Engraving, fig. 4, p. 94.)	5
Persian, a very large, solid variety, of delicate flavor, and beautiful creamy yellow in color; per oz., 75 cents,	10
Large Yellow, bright yellow, large, smooth; per oz., 40 cents,	5
Large Smooth Red, very large, smooth; per oz., 35 cents,	5
Fejee Red, good; of large size and productive; per oz., 40 cents,	5
Pear-Shaped, fine for preserving or pickling,	5
Plum-Shaped Yellow, for preserving and pickling,	5
Cherry, Yellow and Red, for preserving or pickling, each,	5
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry, a distinct species; prized for preserving,	10

TURNIP.

For early use, the Turnip should be sown as early as possible, so as to have the benefit of spring showers. The strap-leaved varieties and the *Early Flat Dutch* are the best for this purpose. For the main crop for fall and winter, sow during July and August, and just before rain, or during a showery time, if possible. Ruta Bagas should be sown about the first of June. The soil should be rich and mellow, and kept free from weeds. Sow in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the plants to five or six inches apart in the drills. Ruta Bagas should be ten inches apart. Two pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.



VARIETIES OF

TURNIP.

TURNIP — Continued.

	pkt. cts.
Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch, size medium; grows quick; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cts.,	5
Early Yellow Dutch, one of the best for the garden; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,	5
White Norfolk, a popular variety for feeding; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Strap-Leaved White-Top, roundish, of medium size; one of the best, either for market or family use; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Strap-Leaved Red-Top, similar to above, purple above ground; lb., \$1; oz., 10 cts. (Engraving, fig. 1.)	5
Early White Stone, a good, globe-shaped Turnip; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,	5
Early Yellow Stone, similar to above, except in color; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,	5
Early White Six Weeks, or Snow Ball, very early and fine; lb., \$1; oz., 10 cts.,	5
White Globe, large, white; fine for field culture; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Orange Jelly, a very beautiful and delicate yellow Turnip; one of the very best yellows for the table; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Long Red Tankard, good and productive sort for field crop; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cts.,	5
Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen, excellent; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Robertson's Golden Ball, an excellent yellow variety; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cents. (Engraving, fig. 5.)	5
Yellow Malta, fine, rather small, very smooth; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 10 cents. (Engraving, fig. 3.)	5
Jersey Navet, a new, delicate, white Turnip, long, somewhat like the Parsnip in form; one of the best of the white sorts for the table; oz., 35 cents. (Eng. fig. 2.)	10
Stoie, or Stubble, does well if sown late; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Swedes, White Sweet, White Red-Top, Green-Top, (Engraving, fig. 6;) Laing's Purple-Top, Carter's Improved Purple-Top, (Engraving, fig. 4;) Marshall's Extra Purple-Top, Skirving's Liverpool, Sutton's Champion, Large London, each, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sea Kale, per oz., 30 cents,	1)
Scorzonera, or Black Salsify, cultivated like common Salsify; per oz., 25 cents,	10
Rhubarb, Linnæus, per oz., 35 cents,	5
Myatt's Victoria, per oz., 35 cents,	5
Broom Corn, Dwarf, per quart,	40
Chinese Sugar Cane, per quart,	40

SWEET HERBS, GRASSES, &c.

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

A little collection of Sweet Herbs is a treasure to the cook and the nurse. A very small space in the garden will give all the herbs needed in any family. As a general rule Herbs should be cut when in full flower tied up in bunches and hung up in the shade to cure.

	pkt.	cts.
Angelica, Garden,	5	
Anise,	5	
Balm,	5	
Basil, Sweet,	5	
Borage,	5	
Burnet, Garden,	5	
Caraway,	5	
Coriander,	5	
Cumin,	5	
Dill,	5	
Fennel, Large Sweet,	5	
Horehound,	10	
Hyssop,	5	
Lavender,	5	
Marjoram, Sweet,	5	
Rosemary,	5	
Rue,	5	
Saffron,	5	
Sage,	10	
Savory, Summer,	5	
" Winter,	5	
Thyme, Broad-Leaved English,	5	
" Summer,	5	
" Winter,	5	
Wormwood,	5	

GRASSES AND CLOVER.

I have taken the greatest possible pains to procure the most desirable Grasses for lawns. My fine mixed Lawn Grass, I feel certain, will make a very satisfactory lawn. The price by the bushel is the sum charged here, delivered to the Express Company or on board railroad cars. The person ordering will pay the freight. No charge for bags or packing.

Crested Dog's-Tail, (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>), per quart,	75
Kentucky Blue Grass, (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), extra clean seed; per bushel of 14 lbs., \$4.25; per peck, \$1.35; per quart,	35
Orchard Grass, (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), per bushel of 14 lbs., \$3.25; peck, \$1.10; per quart,	25

pkt. cts.

Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass, (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), per bushel, \$4.00; per peck, \$1.30; per quart,	30
Red-Top, (<i>Agrostis vulgaris</i>), per bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.00; peck, 70 cents; qt.,	25
Sheep's Fescue, (<i>Festuca ovina</i>), per qt.,	35
Slender-Leaved Fescue, (<i>Festuca tenuifolia</i>), per quart,	35
Sweet Vernal Grass, (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), per lb., \$1.25; per oz.,	15
Lawn Grass, fine mixed, per bushel, \$5.25; per peck, \$1.60; per quart,	40
Clover, White, per lb., 75 cts.; per oz., 10 " Alsike, per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10	10

pkt. cts.

MISCELLANEOUS FLOWERS.

The following list embraces a class of flowers not very popular, but occasionally called for, of which we keep a small stock.

Cuphea Zimapanii,	10
" eminens,	20
" Galeottina,	20
Dodecatheon Meadia,	10
Godetia, mixed varieties,	5
Hedgehogs,	5
Petalostemon candidus,	10
" violaceus,	10
Primula auricula, fine mixed,	15
" " from named flowers,	25
" elatior (<i>Polyanthus</i>),	15
Sunflower, Common, per lb., 60 cents, 5 " Mammoth Russian, per lb., 50 cents,	5
Snails,	5
Wigandia Caracasana,	20
" urens,	20

OMISSIONS.

The following desirable flowers were accidentally omitted in making up the Catalogue, or they would have appeared in their appropriate places.

Campanula Medium, Single rose,	10
" " Double rose,	25
Centaurea gymnocarpa, pkt. of 5 seeds,	25
Geranium, seeds saved from a good collection of named varieties,	25
Saponaria calabrica, a dwarf annual, producing masses of small, cross-shaped, rose-colored flowers, and remaining in bloom a long time; admirable for bedding,	5
Saponaria calabrica alba, white,	5
Saponaria calabrica marginata, fine,	5

CHROMO FOR 1871.

Our Chromo for the present year is the best we have ever made, consisting of 31 varieties of the most popular flowers, of natural size and color. Size, 19 by 24 inches. I sell them at the cost to me by the thousand, so that they are less than one-half the usual prices. On paper, 75 cents each; on cloth, in imitation of oil painting, and requiring no glass, \$1.25. In this style they are as good as most of the Chromos sold for \$5.00 and upwards. Customers who are willing to pay Express charges will receive them on a Stretcher. When we send by mail the Chromos are carefully rolled, and may be sent thousands of miles without injury. Both of these will be sent by mail. Nicely framed in gilt and walnut, \$2.75 each. The latter sent only by Express, at the expense of those ordering.

Order Sheet.—My customers, when ordering Seeds, etc., will find the Order Sheet, which can be easily detached from Catalogue without injuring either, very convenient.

To Germans.—My Catalogue is published in German, and will be sent to all who prefer it in that language.

